EBRUARY 1960 VOLUME 6 - NUMBER 2

CONSTRUCTION REVIEW

- *Expenditures*
- *Starts*
- *Materials*
- *Awards*
- *Permits*
- *Costs*
- *Employment*

C41.30/3

THE DEFENSE MATERIALS SYSTEM

PRODUCTION OF CONCRETE AND CLAY PIPE

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CONSTRUCTION REVIEW

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At a Glance

CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY IN JANUARY—The value of construction put in place in January 1960 was estimated at $3.7 billion, a drop of 8 percent from the December 1959 level, but approximating the January 1959 total. On a seasonally adjusted annual basis January 1960 construction was at a rate of almost $55 billion, about 5 percent higher than in preceding months, reflecting in part the overcoming of slowdowns probably caused by the steel strike during the 4th quarter of 1959. Every type of private construction held steady or showed a gain in January 1960 over January 1959, except for new dwelling unit expenditures, which were down 3 percent. Private construction expenditures were up 6 percent for this period, but publicly owned construction was down by 12 percent; more than half of this decline was due to a 20-percent drop in the highway category.

HOUSING STARTS IN 1959—Total public and private nonfarm housing starts in 1959, at 1,377,000 dwelling units, were 14 percent above the number started in 1958 and almost equal to the record of 1,396,000 in 1950. The more than 82,000 private housing starts in December 1959 brought about the second successive monthly rise in 1959 in the seasonally adjusted annual rate following a low point of 1,180,000 in October. The new rate, 1,310,000 units, was 100,000 more than that of the previous month and was an unexpected increase in view of the current tight money situation. Further tapering-off in the Capehart "military housing program" caused public housing starts to drop to 600 in December.

HOUSING VACANCY RATES FOURTH QUARTER 1959—Vacant dwelling units stood at 3.0 percent of total dwelling units available for occupancy in the fourth quarter of 1959, unchanged from the previous quarter and slightly up from the 2.9 percent of the corresponding quarter of 1958. Both units for rent, at 2.4 percent, and those for sale, at 0.6 percent, were unchanged. Vacant dwelling units held off the market, at 2.3 percent, also remained steady.

Among the four geographic regions, the North Central registered an increase in vacancies, the South and West showed decreases, and the Northeast showed no change.

NONFARM MORTGAGE RECORDINGS IN NOVEMBER—Mortgage recordings of $2.4 billion in November 1959, continuing downward from the all-time high of $3.1 billion reached in July, dropped 13 percent from October. Despite recent declines, the 11-month total in 1959 was still 20 percent ahead of the comparable 1958 figure. This increase resulted from rises in number of recordings as well as in average amount.

The number of recordings in November 1959 fell 12 percent from October and the average dollar amount per mortgage recorded showed no significant change.

BUILDING PERMIT ACTIVITY IN NOVEMBER—Building permit valuation at $1.4 billion in November 1959 was down 21 percent from the previous month and 5 percent from that of November 1958. During the later months of 1959 all categories of building were characterized by lessening activity. However, because of high levels of activity in early 1959, total value of building permits for the first 11 months was up 12 percent above the similar period of 1958. This gain resulted from a 16-percent increase in permit valuations for private buildings, somewhat offset by a decline in publicly owned buildings. Principal contributors to the gain in the private category during the January-November period were new dwelling units, stores and other mercantile buildings, and industrial buildings.

New dwelling units valued at $773.5 million in November 1959 showed a decrease of 25 percent from October 1959 and 14 percent from November 1958. Nevertheless, the 11-month total for 1959 was 17 percent ahead of the corresponding months of 1958.

FHA-VA ACTIVITY IN 1959—Although FHA mortgages insured increased by 23 percent and VA loans closed by 55 percent over the 1958 levels, FHA loan applications and VA appraisal requests showed only minor changes. Applications and appraisal requests were very high in the early months of 1959, but activity slowed later in the year. December 1959 loan applications recovered from an unusually low November level, rising by 26 percent. The number of FHA mortgages insured rose sharply despite an 18,000-unit decline in Capehart "military" housing.

The number of private dwelling units started in 1959 under FHA inspection was up 12 percent over 1958, starts under VA inspection were up 7 percent. The percent of total private starts under FHA or VA inspection in 1959 was 33 percent, about the same as in 1958.

PUBLIC CONTRACT AWARDS IN NOVEMBER—Contract awards for publicly owned construction in November 1959 dropped by about 7 percent from October 1959, but the dollar volume of 818 million was almost the same as in November 1958. The total for the first 11 months was 15 percent lower in 1959 than in 1958. Awards for Federally-owned construction dropped 21 percent and for State and locally-owned construction, 14 percent. The major part of the total $1.9-billion decline was accounted for by residential buildings and high-

way construction, off $500 million and $700 million, respectively.

CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS IN 1959—Total value of construction contract awards in 1959, as reported by the F. W. Dodge Corporation, was 4 percent higher than in 1958. Dollarwise the gain for the year was $1.3 billion. Despite this good overall performance, considerable indication of a tapering-off in awards has been noted in recent months; earlier in 1959, 12-month moving totals were running as much as 19 percent ahead of the preceding 12-month period. The principal factor in the over-the-year rise in awards was residential building, up $3 billion. In contrast, engineering contracts were $1.7 billion lower. Total December 1959 awards were off 6 percent from those of November 1959 and were at their monthly lowest level in almost 2 years. All categories of construction contracts shared in this decline.

The value of large engineering contracts in 1959, as reported by the *Engineering News-Record*, was 1 percent above those for 1958. This slight change resulted from a $2.4-billion increase in the private sector almost canceled out by a decrease of $2.0 billion in the public sector. Strength in the private sector stemmed largely from the continuing upswing in industrial building awards from the low level of 1958. Industrial contracts for 1959 were 64 percent higher than in 1958. Highway and bridge awards declined 25 percent from a year ago, a weakening situation evident since the middle of 1959.

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS OUTPUT IN OCTOBER AND NOVEMBER—The Composite Materials Output Index at 130.8 in October 1959 was close to the September 1958 level (1947-49=100). The continued low steel output in October, due to the steel strike, appeared to be the principal factor involved. The October 1959 seasonally adjusted composite index was 8 percent below that of September, almost the same decrease as in the seasonally adjusted index for iron and steel products. A steady decline in portland cement output continued through October, but seemed to have leveled off in November, as indicated by that group's seasonally adjusted index. Millwork and asphalt products showed downward trends, both groups falling off by more than 20 percent, on a seasonally adjusted basis, between September and November of 1959.

CONSTRUCTION COSTS IN NOVEMBER—The Department of Commerce composite construction cost index rose 1 point in November to 143 after having remained stable at 142 for 4 months (1947-49=100). This was a 3-percent increase over November 1958.

CONSTRUCTION MATERIAL PRICES IN DECEMBER—The December 1959 wholesale price index for all construction materials at 134.8 remained virtually unchanged from November 1959 and was 2 percent above the corresponding month in 1958. While most items showed little movement between November and December, diverse changes occurred in the lumber and wood products and metals and metal products categories. Compared with December 1958, most of the changes ranged between decreases of 1 percent and increases of 8 percent. Substantial price rises were recorded for building wire, nonmetallic sheathed cable, and vitreous china fixtures.

CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION EMPLOYMENT IN DECEMBER—Employment by all construction contractors totaled 2.7 million in December 1959, 6 percent below that in November 1959, but 8 percent higher than in December 1958. On a seasonally adjusted basis of 2.8 million, employment was almost unchanged from the previous month. Detailed figures by type of contractor for November 1959 indicated a 4-percent gain in building employment over November 1958, but nonbuilding employment declined 3 percent, because of a continued weakening in highway and street construction. Special trades continued to show strength among building contractor categories, increasing 22 percent in November 1959 compared with the corresponding month in 1958.

HOURS AND EARNINGS IN NOVEMBER—Average weekly earnings received by employees of all construction contractors were $113.56 in November 1959—down 3 percent from the previous month, but up .3 percent from November 1958. The over-the-month decline resulted from a 4-percent drop in average weekly hours worked, offset slightly by a minor increase in average hourly earnings. The building and nonbuilding segments shared almost equally in this 4-percent decline. All categories of employees were affected by the fewer hours worked in November, a normal condition for this time of year.

The Defense Materials System

By William C. Truppner*

EDITOR'S NOTE: On December 1, 1959, the Business and Defense Services Administration of the Department of Commerce issued a new Defense Materials System (DMS) Regulation No. 1 which revised the old regulation and supplanted DMS Regulation No. 2. The revision presents the basic rules of the Defense Materials System, commonly known as DMS. This system of government regulations for defense production and construction is of direct concern to virtually all elements of the industrial community.[1]

This article is intended to provide businessmen involved in construction as well as those in related fields with information and understanding of the DMS, its purpose, and background. It is hoped that this understanding will further strengthen the already close working relationship between industry and Government, in the interest of National Defense Preparedness.

As America enters the decade of the 60's, the issue of war and peace still looms as a most important factor in the shaping of national policies and administrative efforts. Our history has been marked by continuous growth in our standard of living and a dynamic economic development geared primarily to the peaceful pursuits of individuals and to a constructive role in our relations with other nations. The world situation today demands many unprecedented efforts designed to insure our national security.

The size and composition of our defense program dramatically symbolize such endeavors. The system of world-wide bases, the deployment of American forces in other parts of the world, foreign military aid, are a few other examples familiar to all Americans. There are other measures designed to protect our national security, however, which make important contributions to this goal but are much less familiar to most Americans. One of these is the operation of the Defense Materials System in our economy.

The Defense Materials System (DMS) is a body of Government regulations, orders, and procedures designed to accomplish two main purposes. Issued under the authority of the Defense Production Act, DMS first represents a means of directing the flow of materials and products to the Nation's military, space and atomic energy production and construction programs. By providing a priority for the purchase of materials by contractors and subcontractors engaged in these programs, it helps insure that defense production and construction schedules are maintained. Second, the operation of the system itself results in the maintenance of an administrative means of promptly mobilizing the total economic resources of the country in the event of war. Before reviewing DMS in terms of the degree to which these objectives are achieved, a brief review of history and recent experience in this field of government and industrial management might be pertinent.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

As far back as the American frontier period, when protection of settlements from attack was the immediate concern of every man and woman, daily routines were organized so that the communities were in fact always mobilized for action, although the concept of mobilization as we know it today did not exist. At that time, however, supplies and equipment were more or less produced within the self sufficient local society and the arms for defense were ready for action as needed.

The Nation's efforts in the Revolutionary War, although substantially on a country-wide basis, saw relatively little mobilization of the total resources of the colonies. The economy was still undeveloped and manufacturing was largely on a handicraft basis. The historians of that period speak of the numerous problems of procurement and production which often threatened the cause of the colonies. The Continental Congress had neither the authority nor the concepts of modern resource utilization needed to guide its efforts to win the war.

The Civil War was an intense military struggle, resulting in tremendous physical and human destruction. The North, with its preponderantly greater productive capacity, hardly undertook what would be called industrial mobilization. The South on the other hand, with far less material resources, and a less developed industrial economy, as a matter of necessity, undertook measures which had the objective of a modern concept of mobilization of resources. These efforts, although unsuccessful in the end, have been compared to the "total war" picture of 20th century military operations and mark the initial American experience with a directed war economy.

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[1]See "The New Defense Materials System Regulations," Construction Review, December 1959, p.7.

By the time World War I involved the United States in a world-wide conflict, revolutionary developments in the American economy had already taken place. Mechanization, dependence on new basic materials such as steel, rubber and petroleum, and large new sources of power characterized our system of production. With all our great production skill and the largest industrial capacity in the world, it took a full year and in some cases close to 1 1/2 years after our entrance into the war, in 1917, to produce some of the critical war materials at levels even approaching adequate volume. There were scarcities in basic metals and other key commodities, and the underlying job of planning for a mobilized economy had never been completed. The War Industries Board, set up in July 1917, at first lacked real legal authority over production. It was at least a full year after we entered the war before the Board was given the priority power which was the key to much of its work. The war was virtually over before there existed a full awareness of the need for centralized direction and the means of carrying it out.

Advance planning for mobilization purposes started at the end of World War I. Although the plans were subsequently found to be inoperable, they served to broaden and develop the concepts needed to meet an emergency situation. By 1939 there existed a series of activities closely related to industrial mobilization plans. Such concepts as stockpiling, negotiated contracts, and allocation of facilities were developed by the many agencies involved in the planning process, with the National Resources Planning Board serving as an important focal point of Government efforts in this field.

Only with the entrance of the United States into World War II after the attack on Pearl Harbor was a major effort made to utilize fully the industrial resources of the nation for the prosecution of the war. Progress was made toward full mobilization through the use of priorities, allocations, rationing, price, production, and wage controls. Once again, however, it took well over a year to develop a reasonably effective system of controls for the war effort. The War Production Board, however, developed a system, the Controlled Materials Plan (referred to as CMP), which once underway was instrumental in providing the sinews required to conduct the most extensive military operation in our history. This system was made effective early in 1943. Experience dictated many important changes during the balance of the year.

The principles of CMP were essentially simple. On the one hand, the supply of widely used critical materials available for all uses was computed and treated in much the same way as a bank account on which the various programs would draw. On the other hand, the responsibility for developing programs along with a measure of their demands on these material resources was established in appropriate government agencies such as the Army, Navy, and Air Force for the Armed Services, the Department of Interior for such activities as petroleum refining and distribution as well as mining, the Office of Civilian Supply for the civilian population, the Industry Divisions of the War Production Board for industrial needs, and so on. The agencies were directed, in cooperation with participating industrial firms, to translate their programs into required tonnages of steel, copper, and aluminum, the three controlled materials.

The Chairman of the War Production Board Requirements Committee weighed the competing claims against the supply and authorized a totality of programs within the nation's means of fulfillment. His decisions were expressed in the form of authorized tonnages of the 3 controlled materials, and each of the agencies involved was then directed to take the steps necessary to achieve the levels authorized. Tonnages of controlled material purchases, and hence program levels, were maintained within authorized amounts by the maintenance of controlled material bank accounts in each agency and each level of participating manufacture and construction. This, in essence, took the form of passing controlled material "tickets" from the Requirements Committee to the claimant agencies, to the prime contractors, to the subcontractors, and eventually to the controlled materials producers.

Each major program was given an identification consisting of a letter and a digit, e.g., A-3, J-7, and these symbols were substantially carried to the materials supplying industries by each successive layer of subcontractors by appropriate identification of purchase orders. Monthly reports from the mills on shipments, new orders, and unfilled orders provided an up-to-date picture of the status of each program. With few exceptions, no distinction with respect to the relative importance of purchase orders for controlled materials for the various programs was made at the mill level.

The integration of programming with the operational machinery needed to carry out program decisions contributed importantly to relegating materials problems to the background for the remainder of the war. The fundamental objectives achieved by CMP were: (1) to assure a balance between supply and demand for the principal production materials designated under the plan as "controlled materials"—carbon and alloy steel, copper, brass, and aluminum; (2) to secure that balance by a coordinated review of military, export, and essential civilian programs in terms of their controlled material equivalents, and by adjustments, wherever necessary, to yield that total commitment of our production resources calculated to secure maximum output for world military victory; (3) to schedule production for each approved end-product program in order to secure the maximum level of balanced output at all levels of production from

metal mill to final assembly plant; (4) to maintain continuing control over production and over the distribution of materials required to support approved production levels in all parts of the economy; and above all (5) to cut down the size of the total war production program to realistic proportions by expressing all projects in addable currency common to virtually all programs—steel, copper, and aluminum.

In a word, the major problems associated with production and construction with respect to the satisfaction of their material needs were solved only when the totality of all programs was brought within the nation's economic capabilities. The application of "supply-requirements" analysis to the proposed programs provided a measure of the highest feasible levels of economic activity.

Despite the many lessons learned in World War II about the difficulties in setting up a workable and effective system of production controls, the onset of war in Korea only a few years later found the economy relatively demobilized again with no more than paper plans for partial or total mobilization and with no operating organization to effectuate them.

In September 1950, the Defense Production Act was enacted, establishing the machinery for controls which operated throughout the period of the Korean emergency. The National Production Authority (NPA) was created to channel economic resources into the war effort and at the same time minimize dislocation in the civilian economy. The NPA was a unique organization. In contrast to its predecessor agencies which had to be created anew, in World War I and II, the Department of Commerce's Office of Domestic Commerce provided the basic nucleus of its personnel and organization. It was substantially strengthened with personnel from private industry, providing technical skill and effective liaison between Government and industry. Notwithstanding the considerable advantage gained by using an existing government agency as a framework, the time delay in launching effective controls was still very considerable.

Many of the early program and material control errors of World War II were repeated in the months immediately following the outbreak of the Korean War. In the first year after the commencement of hostilities, pressures on the Government again led to the issuance of unrestricted priorities or preference ratings to the military, atomic energy, and important "defense-supporting" programs, such as freight cars, critical components, and the like. History repeated itself by the spring of 1951. The use of unrestricted priority authority had so distorted the pattern of the Nation's industrial economy as well as the material and production flow that widespread and strong pressures for the re-establishment of the Controlled Materials Plan were generated. A Korean type model of CMP, embodying the same fundamental principles as the World War II model, was established during the latter half of 1951.

When the Korean War ended by mid-1953, there was finally an awareness of the need for improving our preparedness position in the areas of industrial mobilization and controls for future emergencies. The renewal of the Defense Production Act in 1953 reflected the concern of both Congress and the Executive Branch of Government with achieving a continuing state of readiness for effective mobilization. Of equal importance was the clear recognition by industry leaders that industry itself had a vital stake in a standby set up. All agreed that only such an approach could provide the know-how, experience and understanding for maintaining an active operating system which would help fulfill current high defense requirements and also lend itself to meeting the more extensive demands of military emergencies.

THE BUSINESS AND DEFENSE SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

The establishment of the Business and Defense Services Administration (BDSA) within the Department of Commerce in October 1953 provided an operating agency in peacetime to effectuate industrial mobilization planning. This agency carries on the peacetime work of the former Office of Domestic Commerce together with assigned defense responsibilities—largely inherited from the National Production Authority. The lodging of these functions within BDSA not only assures close and continuous consultation with industry but also assures maximum efficiency in the normal services offered to the business community by the Department of Commerce.

The Defense Production Act, as amended, provides the main basis for BDSA activity relating to the exercise of priorities and allocation powers, on expansion of production capacity and supply, and the development of preparedness programs. BDSA responsibilities are also derived from the National Security Act of 1947, the Strategic and Critical Materials Stockpiling Act of 1946, as well as a considerable body of additional legislation. BDSA also exercises authority by delegation from the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization in many related defense matters.

The BDSA role of integrating peacetime domestic economy matters with industrial mobilization matters carries out the mandate expressed in such language as appears in Section 8 of the "Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1958." That section states, "In the administration of this section, the Director (of the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization) and the President shall further recognize the close relationship of the economic welfare of the nation to our national security....."

The Defense Production Act, authorized the President to compel the acceptance and perform-

ance of contracts to promote the national defense. This was the first time in the history of the United States that such authority was granted and then maintained for any measurable length of time when the nation was not engaged in armed conflict. The implementation of this authority by the promulgation and administration of the Defense Materials System constitutes one of the chief functions of BDSA.

THE DEFENSE MATERIALS SYSTEM AS A PROCUREMENT AID

The Defense Materials System requires prime contractors and subcontractors of the Department of Defense, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and Atomic Energy Commission to employ the priority powers of the Defense Production Act on their purchase orders for materials needed to meet delivery schedules on defense work.

Under the DMS, contractors identify defense orders by placing an appropriate program identification and certification on their purchase orders. Such properly identified defense orders must be given delivery preference over commercial business by the suppliers who receive them.

The proper identification of defense orders provides insurance against delivery delays which might hinder space, defense, and atomic energy projects. The single exception to the identification rule, which is mandatory, is an optional exemption for individual purchase orders of $500 or less.

Priorities are assigned to prime contracts only by government defense agencies. The prime contractors to whom the priority identifications are assigned must place them on their subcontracts and purchase orders which they place to complete their contracts. The subcontractors and other suppliers who receive orders with these priority identifications from their customers, must use those priorities on the orders they place for the products and materials they need to fill such orders. No one is permitted to use a priority identification unless he has received a priority from a defense agency or from a customer. When he receives one, however, it is mandatory that he apply it to his own purchase orders needed to fulfill the contract.

In order to make the priorities system effective, the DMS makes provisions for assuring the availability of selected critical raw materials which have been found to be controlling factors in the manufacture of defense items. The controlled materials are steel, copper, aluminum and nickel alloys.

Currently, defense needs are comprised of 33 categories consisting of items such as military aircraft, missiles, ships, tanks, ammunition, military construction, atomic energy construction, and many items needed by allied nations. For each of these categories the Government periodically determines the amounts of controlled materials required. These amounts are broken down into specific allotments of controlled materials which are granted by defense agencies to prime contractors. Purchase orders for these amounts of controlled materials by prime contractors or their subcontractors must be accepted and given the necessary priorities by the producers and distributors of these materials. In addition, the identification of a defense order as being under DMS regulations facilitates the procurement of materials and products other than the controlled materials themselves, which are required to fulfill a contract. This is accomplished by the requirement that orders for such materials and products must be accepted and given preference by producers and suppliers.

The DMS provisions for giving special status to defense orders facilitates the resolution of delivery difficulties such as those encountered when strikes, shortage situations, or other bottlenecks develop. In short, the operation of the system helps insure that the nation's weapons are at scheduled levels in the event of a sudden outbreak of war.

THE DEFENSE MATERIALS SYSTEM AS STANDBY INSURANCE

The situation which has existed since the end of the Korean War has been of such a nature as to demand that the Nation's 2 war experiences be studied carefully in terms of the problems involved in mobilizing the Nation's resources. Certainly it is scarcely likely that the time that it took to achieve the conversion of the industrial economy from peacetime pursuits to wartime objectives will be available in the event that all-out mobilization becomes necessary once again.

One conclusion is clear. The mere knowledge of how to go about the problem in terms of accumulating data on supply and requirements, preparing orders and regulations, as well as their accompanying operating forms and the like, assures only that success will be achieved after a long year's delay. The "know-how" was available during the early phase of the Korean War but the necessity for accumulating requirements data by end item programs to match with materials supply figures prevented an early application of the supply-requirements technique to the problem. Of equal importance, of course, was the lack of a sufficient staff to administer the Controlled Materials Plan in the central production control agency, together with a similar lack in the other claimant agencies, including the Department of Defense and the Atomic Energy Commission. The existence of either one of these conditions would have made it impossible to shorten the time required to establish the Controlled Materials Plan—or any other production control system operating on a similar set of principles—on a schedule much earlier than that which was actually achieved. The decision to establish production controls through the CMP mechanism

was made in December 1950. It was not until the first quarter of 1952, however, that CMP was functioning effectively as a means of carrying out program determinations.

In carrying out its program of industrial preparedness for war during the past 6 years, the Government agencies responsible for this phase of emergency planning have taken 3 major steps. These steps are designed to permit a rapid mobilization of the nation's resources in time of war by correcting the major conditions which led to the long delay that characterized our experience both in World War II and in the Korean War.

First, the Defense Materials System, CMP's successor, has been maintained as a war readiness measure. Maintenance of DMS beyond the time it is required to deal with national imbalances in the supply and demand for materials has had these results:

(1) The framework of a control system to handle Defense Department, AEC, and NASA programs will be available and functioning on M-day, the date that mobilization is declared. This is of critical importance since these are the programs for which the necessity for rapid expansion is most urgent. Not only will the existing DMS achieve this purpose but the maintenance of quantitative allotment accounting for controlled materials by prime contractors of the Defense Department and the AEC will provide the means to hold defense purchases down to actual needs after M-day. This is, of course, of crucial importance to the civilian economy which will have to operate during the early phase of mobilization on the basis of residual supplies after the satisfaction of military needs.

(2) The existence of DMS for the cold war period will help insure the maintenance of the requirements gathering machinery both in the Department of Defense, the AEC, and NASA, as well as in the plants of their major suppliers. Because of the substantial changes made in the development of modern weapons, together with the enormous change in the volume of production that accompanies a war emergency, developing military requirements data is a highly complex and difficult job demanding special skills and training.

(3) The operation of DMS will preserve the necessary manuals and procedures, not to mention an informed nucleus staff in the Government as well as are important segment of private industry. These are the two essentials for permitting the defense procurement agencies to function effectively in working with the civilian mobilization agencies after M-day.

A second major step has been the conduct of continuing supply-requirements studies. Under the direction of the Office of Civil & Defense Mobilization, the various federal agencies with "claimant" (i.e., responsibility for an area of economic activity such as agricultural equipment, the electric power industry, the petroleum industry, etc.) responsibilities have accumulated the requirements of controlled materials for their programs as projected through the first 3 years of a war without bomb attack on the continental United States. The Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization has accumulated these claims in much the same fashion as was done by the requirements committee and its staff during the actual operation of CMP under emergency conditions, as previously described. This exercise provides the basic data for initial program determinations and thus avoids the long delay which must inevitably result from commencing the data collecting operation on M-day. Further, it maintains a statistical know-how in the staffs of various agencies with wartime mobilization responsibilities. The DMS provides the framework for the conduct of these statistical balance sheets.

The third major step inherent in the DMS consists of developing, ahead of time, the administrative orders and regulations needed to carry out the program determinations. In this phase of the job particular attention has been paid to the necessity for taking regulatory action which will be effective without delay and not require a large operating staff to carry the administrative load. Needless to say, the framework of the orders and regulations is integrated with the statistical requirements operation defining the programs and production levels.

Assuming that future military requirements necessitate the enlargement of a control system, industries could be individually included in an expanded Defense Materials System. The imposition of limitations on the use of materials would prevent the materials situation from getting out of hand as the staff necessary to administer a total control system over the entire economy was built up and trained.

The foregoing program of industrial preparedness is designed to place greatest planning emphasis on those aspects of industrial mobilization which experience has demonstrated will effectively prevent rapid conversion to all out war production in the absence of adequate preparation. Special attention is paid to developing a statistical information base, program planning, and the preparation of the orders and regulations which can be made effective with a minimum staff.

LIST OF BDSA REGULATIONS AND ORDERS IN EFFECT

(As of January 1, 1960)

REGULATIONS

DMS Reg. 1 (as amended December 1, 1959)
Basic Rules of the Defense Materials System
Dir. 1 (December 1, 1959) to DMS Reg. 1
Dir. 2 (December 1, 1959) to DMS Reg. 1
Dir. 3 (December 1, 1959) to DMS Reg. 1

Reg. 1 (October 1, 1953)
Ratification of Previous Actions

Reg. 2 (as amended March 23, 1953)
Basic Rules of the Priorities System
Amdt. 4 (January 11, 1957) to Reg. 2
Amdt. 5 (May 9, 1958) to Reg. 2
Dir. 4 (as amended April 30, 1952) to Reg. 2
Dir. 7 (June 29, 1956) to Reg. 2
Dir. 7, Amdt. 1 (May 9, 1958) to Reg. 2
Dir. 8 (January 18, 1957) to Reg. 2

Reg. 3 (as amended February 1, 1956)
Operations of the Priorities and Allocations Systems between Canada and the United States

Reg. 5 (as amended October 11, 1951)
Appeals

Reg. 6 (November 5, 1951)
Transfer of Quotas and Ratings; Transfer of a Business as a Going Concern

Reg. 7 (April 23, 1952)
Interpretations of BDSA (formerly NPA) Regulations and Orders

Reg. 8 (May 15, 1956)
Compliance and Enforcement Procedures

ORDERS

M-1A (May 14, 1953)
Iron and Steel
Amdt. 1 (June 26, 1953) to M-1A
Amdt. 3 (October 7, 1953) to M-1A
Amdt. 4 (January 20, 1958) to M-1A
Dir. 1 (October 16, 1959) to M-1A
Dir. 1, Amdt. 1 (November 17, 1959) to M-1A

M-1B (June 29, 1956)
Nickel Alloys
Amdt. 1 (August 17, 1956) to M-1B
Amdt. 2 (January 20, 1958) to M-1B

M-5A (May 6, 1953)
Aluminum
Amdt. 1 (December 31, 1956) to M-5A
Amdt. 2 (January 20, 1958) to M-5A

M-11A (as amended December 18, 1956)
Copper and Copper-base Alloys
Amdt. 1 (January 20, 1958) to M-11A
Schedule A (Revised as of August 15, 1957) to M-11A

M-17 (as amended September 4, 1959)
Electronic Components or Parts

M-41 (as amended February 5, 1954)
Metalworking Machines—Delivery
Dir. 1 (March 27, 1957) to M-41

M-43A (May 6, 1953)
Construction Machinery: Distribution

NOTICE

Notice 2 (as amended March 1, 1954)
Signature of Official BDSA Actions

Inquiries about DMS as well as requests for copies of BDSA regulations, orders and notices should be addressed to the Office of Industrial Mobilization, Business and Defense Services Administration, U. S. Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D. C.

Production of Clay and Concrete Pipe*

The clay and concrete pipe industries produce pipe for water supply systems, sanitary and storm sewers, and culverts and drainage. From a defense mobilization standpoint, all types of pipe are important because of their use for essential sanitary and industrial purposes. During periods of metal shortages, huge quantities of pipe have been produced with little impact on metal consumption, including not only clay and concrete pipe, but also bituminized fiber, cement asbestos, and plastic pipe.

CONCRETE PIPE: GENERAL

Three major types of concrete pipe are produced: concrete pressure pipe, concrete sewer and culvert pipe, and concrete irrigation pipe and drain tile. The latter two categories are considered as nonpressure pipe.

Innovations in technology have overcome the twin problems of concrete pipe: internal pressure on the pipe itself and at the joints and exterior weight from the earth. The first concrete pipe was made of nonreinforced concrete. As the need for larger and stronger pipe developed, reinforcing was essential to overcome concrete's characteristic weakness in tension. Pipe 13 feet in diameter and operating pressures in excess of 300 pounds per square inch are commonplace.

Steel rods and bars were first used for reinforcement. During the 1920's, a new type of concrete pressure pipe was introduced: a thin steel cylinder coated on both sides with concrete. Prestressed concrete pipe without a steel cylinder was developed in the 1930's, followed in 1942 by the first steel cylinder prestressed concrete pipe. The materials used in the manufacture of concrete pipes are portland cement, mineral aggregates and water, and reinforcing steel in the form of wire, wire fabric, bars of structural or intermediate grade, and hot-rolled sheets.

Concrete pipe and fittings, as well as those of clay, are made with bell and spigot joints. To facilitate assembly, joints on concrete and clay sewer pipe and fittings are frequently formed with plastic or rubber gaskets inserted in the spigot end of the pipe. Otherwise, the pipe is sealed with bituminous material.

Concrete pressure pipe joints are usually assembled with rubber rings inserted in grooves which are formed in the metal stocks that are welded to the metal cylinder that forms the shell of the pipe. The rubber rings are made to fit tightly in the groove and the ends are vulcanized to form a continuous ring.

Production of concrete sewer pipe in 1957, the latest data available, amounted to approximately 6.5 million tons, and production of concrete pressure pipe was slightly more than 500 thousand tons, according to a survey of all producing plants conducted by the Building Materials Division of the Business and Defense Services Administration. The quantity of metal used for production of concrete pipe is not available. The survey covered the pipe producing activities of 436 plants operated by 254 companies. Several of these plants produced both concrete sewer and concrete pressure pipe. The potential capacity of the concrete sewer and pressure pipe industry is estimated to be in excess of 20 million tons annually.

CONCRETE PRESSURE PIPE

Concrete pressure pipe is defined as a reinforced concrete pipe, with or without a steel cylinder, primarily designed for the conveyance of fluids under pressure and so constructed that the pipe and its joints will perform this function under all normal conditions of service.

Construction projects involving concrete pressure pipe are generally large ones, such as the 80-mile line completed in 1950 to carry water from Lake Michigan to the city of Saginaw, Michigan, and the 40-mile pipeline which carries drinking water to the city of San Diego, California, and the Naval establishments there. More spectacular, perhaps, is the pipeline bringing water from the Colorado River to Los Angeles.

Production of concrete pressure pipe has been characterized by substantial growth, and approximately 530,000 tons were reported produced in 1957 by 21 companies operating 41 plants (14 of these, operating 29 plants, also reported production of concrete sewer pipe).

The Building Materials Division's survey indicates area production of concrete pressure pipe in 1957 as shown in table 1.

Production of concrete pressure pipe was reported in three size groupings, namely:

Size of pipe	Percent of total
16"-24"	28
27"-36"	30
39"-54"	42
	100

*Prepared under the supervision of Charles P. Redick, Director, Building Materials Division, Business & Defense Services Administration, U. S. Department of Commerce.

Table 1. – Concrete Pressure Pipe: Number of Plants in Operation and Production, by Census Geographic Division and State, 1957

Geographic division and state	Number of plants in operation	Production	
		Thousands of tons	Percent of total
United States	41	529	100.0
New England, Middle Atlantic, East North Central	7	198	37.4
Massachusetts	2	(1)	
New Jersey	2		
Pennsylvania	1		
Ohio	1		
Michigan	1		
South Atlantic, East South Central	6	102	19.5
Alabama	2	(1)	
Florida	1		
Maryland	1		
Mississippi	1		
South Carolina	1		
West North Central, West South Central	6	73	13.8
Kansas	2	(1)	
Louisiana	1		
Oklahoma	1		
Texas	2		
Mountain	9	58	11.0
Arizona	3	(1)	
Colorado	1		
Idaho	1		
Nevada	1		
Utah	2		
Wyoming	1		
Pacific	13	97	18.3
California	9	(1)	
Oregon	1		
Washington	3		

[1] Withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies.

These percentages, within limits, prevailed in most regions, except that a tendency for the use of smaller pipe was noted in the Alabama-Florida-Mississippi-South Carolina area, where the 16"-24" sizes accounted for 48 percent of the total produced. A tendency in the opposite direction was observed in the Louisiana-Texas-Oklahoma area, where larger-size pipe was produced, and the 39"-54" size accounted for more than 64 percent of the total produced.

The concrete pressure pipe industry has a reported potential capacity of approximately 3 million tons annually. Inventories at-the-plant were equal to about 5 weeks' production.

A degree of concentration from the standpoint of ownership exists in this industry. Seven producers, operating 22 plants, reported production of 489,000 tons, or slightly more than 92 percent of the total concrete pressure pipe reported.

CONCRETE NON-PRESSURE PIPE

Concrete non-pressure pipe, used for sewers or culverts, is made in sizes from 4-inch to 10-feet in diameter. It consists of concrete reinforced or nonreinforced gravity-flow pipe used for the conveyance of sewage, industrial waste, and storm water. Concrete culvert pipes are used for drainage under roads and railroad beds.

The survey indicates production of 6,459 thousand tons of concrete sewer pipe by 256 companies, operating 424 plants, scattered throughout the U. S. The number of plants and the tons of concrete sewer pipe produced are set forth in table 2.

Production of concrete sewer pipe was reported in three size groupings, namely:

Size of pipe	Percent of total
12"-21"	30
24"-36"	35
42"-84"	35
	100

These percentages, within limits, prevailed in most regions, except that a tendency for the use of larger pipe was noted in the Alaska-Oregon-Washington area, where the 42"-84" size accounted for approximately 50 percent of the area's total.

Twenty of the largest producers, operating 161 plants, reported production of 2.8 million tons of concrete sewer pipe, or approximately 43.7 percent of the total reported.

The concrete sewer pipe industry has a potential production capacity of approximately 18 million tons annually. Inventories at-the-plant were the equivalent of slightly less than 2 months' production.

Table 2.—Concrete Sewer Pipe: Number of Plants in Operation and Production, by Census Geographic Division and State, 1957

Geographic division and state	Number of plants in operation	Production	
		Thousands of tons	Percent of total
United States	424	6,459	100.0
New England	14	330	5.1
Massachusetts	6	137	
Connecticut	4		
Maine	1	193	
New Hampshire	1		
Rhode Island	1		
Vermont	1		
Middle Atlantic	39	593	9.2
New Jersey	9	198	
New York	15	208	
Pennsylvania	15	187	
East North Central	59	1,239	19.2
Illinois	17	413	
Indiana	7	65	
Michigan	11	271	
Ohio	14	347	
Wisconsin	10	143	
West North Central	64	626	9.7
Iowa	13	129	
Minnesota	27	293	
Missouri	6	73	
North Dakota	6	43	
South Dakota	5	30	
Kansas	2	58	
Nebraska	5		
South Atlantic	59	825	12.8
Florida	10	120	
Georgia	12	126	
North Carolina	10	183	
South Carolina	5	61	
Virginia	9	178	
West Virginia	5	38	
Delaware	2	119	
Maryland	6		
East South Central	36	279	4.3
Alabama	13	107	
Kentucky	8	45	
Mississippi	7	54	
Tennessee	8	73	
West South Central	54	730	11.3
Arkansas	6	65	
Louisiana	12	114	
Oklahoma	6	81	
Texas	30	470	
Mountain	26	227	3.5
Arizona	5	45	
Montana	5	27	
Utah	3	155	
Colorado	4		
Idaho	2		
Nevada	2		
New Mexico	3		
Wyoming	2		
Pacific	73	1,610	24.9
California	35	542	
Oregon	12	74	
Washington	23	972	
Alaska	2	22	
Hawaii	1		

CLAY PIPE

Clay pipe has much the same use as concrete sewer pipe, but it is generally made in a restricted range of sizes up to 36 inches in diameter. However, 42-inch pipe was used in a recent project.

The survey of the clay pipe industry includes reports from 48 companies, operating 71 plants, located in 21 states. Drain and perforated clay tile have been excluded.

The results of the survey by areas are set forth in table 3.

Production of clay sewer pipe was reported in three size groupings, namely:

Size of pipe	Percent of total
4"-12"	71
14"-21"	20
24"-36"	9
	100

Sizes larger than 36-inch were not included in the survey.

The 10 largest companies, operating 31 plants, reported production of slightly more than 1 million tons of clay sewer pipe in 1957, approximately 60 percent of the total reported.

The clay pipe industry has a reported potential capacity of approximately 2.4 million tons annually. Inventories at-the-plant are equal to approximately 4 months' production.

SPECIFICATIONS

A list of detailed specifications on concrete and clay pipe is available upon request to the Building Materials Division, Business and Defense Services, U. S. Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D. C.

OUTLOOK

The outlook appears bright for the clay and concrete pipe industries in the immediate future. De-

Table 3.--Clay Sewer Pipe: Number of Plants Reporting and Production, by Census Geographic Division and State, 1957

Geographic division and state	Number of plants in operation	Production	
		Thousands of tons	Percent of total
United States	71	1,731	100.0
Middle Atlantic	6	185	10.7
Pennsylvania	6	185	
East North Central	32	722	41.7
Ohio	26	576	
Indiana	3		
Illinois	1	146	
Michigan	2		
West North Central	5	143	8.3
Iowa	3		
Kansas	1	(1)	
Minnesoto	1		
South Atlantic, East South Central	10	285	16.4
North Carolina	3		
Alabama	1	(1)	
South Atlantic, East South Central--Con.			
Georgia	1		
Kentucky	2		
Mississippi	1	(1)	
South Carolina	1		
Tennessee	1		
West South Central, Mountain	8	159	9.2
Texas	3		
Colorado	2		
Idaho	1	(1)	
Utah	1		
Wyoming	1		
Pacific	10	237	13.7
California	10	237	

[1] Withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies.

spite an anticipated decline in housing starts in 1960 of about 10 percent, which will naturally have some effect, particularly on the sale of clay pipe, other factors are extremely favorable and should more than offset the loss of business in that particular area. The Nation's total output of goods and services appears sure to continue to rise and if so, moving with that rising trend will be increased expenditures for nonresidential construction, both public and private. Of particular interest to clay and concrete pipe manufacturers will be the anticipated increased expenditures in 1960 for sewer and water systems, both of which should be slightly more than 10 percent higher than in 1959. The nation's expanding economy saw, during each quarter of 1959, increased outlays for new plant and equipment, reflecting the confidence of the nation's business managers in the immediate future. An anticipated substantial increase in industrial and commercial construction, such as new factories and shopping centers, also will contribute to the opportunities for clay and concrete pipe manufacturers.

Part A--Construction Put in Place

NOTE: Estimates for September, October and November 1959 reflect the results of special surveys of a sample of builders and contractors undertaken to obtain information about any effect that steel shortages may have had on construction work done in those months. Results of these surveys have been applied to the figures derived from the normal estimating procedures.

No special survey was made on the effect of the steel strike after November. In view of the resumption of steel production in November, it was assumed that shortages of steel for construction purposes continued after November but that these shortages were not so great as during November and that these continued shortages resulted in less curtailment of construction activity. It was further assumed that the degree of curtailment of construction activity for each type of construction would decline from the November level to zero in one, two, or three months, dependent on the degree of curtailment shown for that type of construction in November.

With the exception of the special surveys mentioned above, these monthly estimates are not based on direct measurements. Primarily, they are derived by applying standard progress patterns (which reflect normal seasonal movements) to the value of contracts awarded prior to the current month. The estimates do not reflect the effects of the varying number of working days in different months, nor of special conditions influencing the volume of activity in any given month, such as unusual weather, overtime, postponements, and--except when special surveys are made--materials shortages and work stoppages.

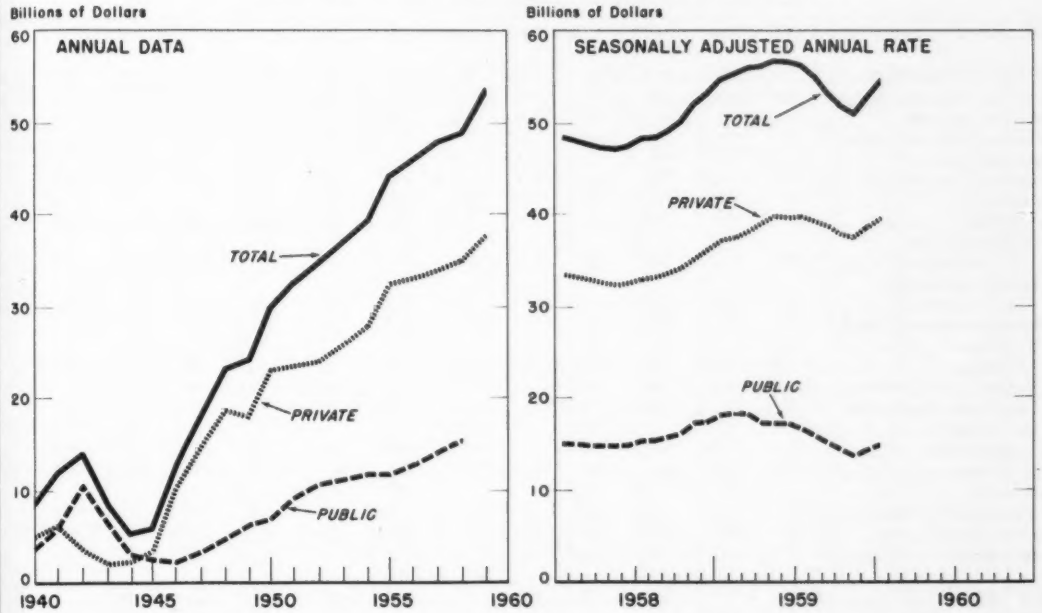
Table A-1: New Construction Put in Place: Current Month, by Type of Construction

Type of construction	Value *(in millions of dollars)*						Percent change		
	1960	1959			Annual total		Jan. 1960 from–		Year 1958-59
	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Jan.	1959	1958	Dec. 1959	Jan. 1959	
TOTAL NEW CONSTRUCTION	3,747	r 4,073	r 4,421	3,712	r 54,256	48,903	– 8	+ 1	+ 11
PRIVATE CONSTRUCTION	2,747	r 3,062	r 3,302	2,582	r 38,281	33,491	– 10	+ 6	+ 14
Residential buildings (nonfarm)	1,501	r 1,718	r 1,904	1,471	r 22,322	18,047	– 13	+ 2	+ 24
New dwelling units	1,140	r 1,322	1,457	1,170	r 17,116	13,552	– 14	– 3	+ 26
Additions and alterations	291	r 324	r 378	243	r 4,435	3,862	– 10	+ 20	+ 15
Nonhousekeeping	70	72	69	58	771	633	– 3	+ 21	+ 22
Nonresidential buildings	757	789	790	655	8,726	8,675	– 4	+ 16	+ 1
Industrial	209	200	185	165	2,008	2,382	+ 5	+ 27	– 16
Commercial	310	341	354	273	3,914	3,589	– 9	+ 14	+ 9
Office buildings and warehouses	171	174	170	158	1,968	2,013	– 2	+ 8	– 2
Stores, restaurants, and garages	139	167	184	115	1,946	1,576	– 17	+ 21	+ 23
Other nonresidential buildings	238	248	251	217	2,804	2,704	– 4	+ 10	+ 4
Religious	78	81	83	73	935	863	– 4	+ 7	+ 8
Educational	48	48	46	48	532	574	0	0	– 7
Hospital and institutional	49	49	49	46	568	600	0	+ 7	– 5
Social and recreational	44	48	49	35	538	424	– 8	+ 26	+ 27
Miscellaneous	19	22	24	15	231	243	– 14	+ 27	– 5
Farm construction	115	121	136	94	1,750	1,475	– 5	+ 22	+ 19
Public utilities	352	r 411	r 449	348	r 5,273	5,105	– 14	+ 1	+ 3
Telephone and telegraph	64	72	r 85	60	r 935	904	– 11	+ 7	+ 3
Other public utilities[1]	288	r 339	r 364	288	r 4,338	4,201	– 15	0	+ 3
All other private	22	23	23	14	210	189	– 4	+ 57	+ 11
PUBLIC CONSTRUCTION	1,000	r 1,011	r 1,119	1,130	r 15,975	15,412	– 1	– 12	+ 4
Residential buildings	61	r 61	59	94	r 958	846	0	– 35	+ 13
Nonresidential buildings	324	r 319	321	359	r 4,435	4,653	+ 2	– 10	– 5
Industrial	33	33	34	29	364	408	0	+ 14	– 11
Educational	196	r 191	185	223	r 2,635	2,875	+ 3	– 12	– 8
Hospital and institutional	28	r 30	32	30	r 422	390	– 7	– 7	+ 8
Administrative and service	36	r 34	36	44	r 558	532	+ 6	– 18	+ 5
Other nonresidential buildings	31	31	34	33	456	448	0	– 6	+ 2
Military facilities	94	r 97	r 109	107	r 1,432	1,402	– 3	– 12	+ 2
Highways	280	286	370	348	5,800	5,500	– 2	– 20	+ 5
Sewer and water systems	113	116	120	105	1,455	1,387	– 3	+ 8	+ 5
Sewer	70	73	74	66	901	836	– 4	+ 6	+ 8
Water	43	43	46	39	554	551	0	+ 10	+ 1
Public service enterprises	35	r 37	45	28	r 556	451	– 5	+ 25	+ 23
Conservation and development	79	r 82	r 80	73	r 1,121	1,019	– 4	+ 8	+ 10
All other public	14	r 13	15	16	r 218	154	+ 8	– 13	+ 42

Source: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. r Revised. [1] Data for railroads, formerly shown separately, now included in this category.

Chart 1.

New Construction Put in Place



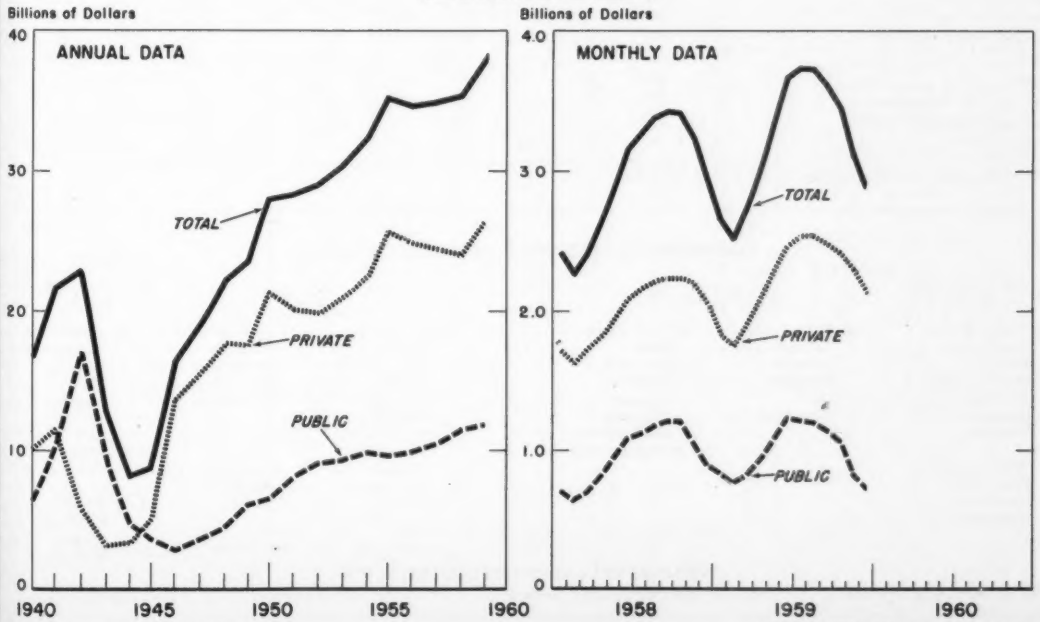
SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

CONSTRUCTION REVIEW C.D. 60-10-A

Chart 2

New Construction Put in Place

(In 1947-49 Prices)



SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

CONSTRUCTION REVIEW C.D. 60-10-B

Table A-2: New Construction Put in Place: Recent Monthly Trend, by Type of Construction

(Value, in millions of dollars)

Type of construction	1958			1959									
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
TOTAL NEW CONSTRUCTION	4,735	4,503	4,109	3,712	3,506	3,840	4,284	4,755	5,160	5,258	5,265	5,102	4,880
PRIVATE CONSTRUCTION	3,135	3,100	2,900	2,582	2,474	2,714	2,999	3,287	3,523	3,647	3,657	3,574	3,460
Residential bldgs. (nonfarm)	1,788	1,788	1,679	1,471	1,374	1,562	1,799	1,972	2,096	2,151	2,134	2,105	2,036
New dwelling units	1,362	1,375	1,329	1,170	1,080	1,230	1,370	1,473	1,583	1,625	1,622	1,619	1,565
Additions and alterations	370	354	291	243	238	276	372	438	448	458	441	416	403
Nonhousekeeping	56	59	59	58	56	56	57	61	65	68	71	70	68
Nonresidential buildings	743	754	716	655	636	625	627	687	762	801	811	773	770
Industrial	167	170	168	165	160	154	150	154	161	167	175	166	171
Commercial	322	331	310	273	268	270	276	320	364	379	369	352	348
Office buildings and warehouses	168	171	168	158	154	149	150	159	165	172	178	171	168
Stores, restaurants, and garages	154	160	142	115	114	121	126	161	199	207	191	181	180
Other nonresidential bldgs.	254	253	238	217	208	201	201	213	237	255	267	255	251
Religious	81	81	78	73	70	67	67	71	79	85	89	86	84
Educational	54	53	51	48	45	42	41	41	42	44	46	44	45
Hospital & institutional	49	48	47	46	45	45	45	46	48	49	50	48	48
Social and recreational	44	42	39	35	34	34	36	41	50	54	55	52	50
Miscellaneous	26	29	23	15	14	13	12	14	18	23	27	25	24
Farm construction	123	107	94	94	103	115	131	155	173	187	197	183	155
Public utilities	464	434	395	348	349	399	429	458	475	489	496	493	477
Railroad													
Telephone and telegraph	77	72	69	60	64	75	78	81	83	84	78	88	87
Other public utilities	387	362	326	288	285	324	351	377	392	405	418	405	390
All other private	17	17	16	14	12	13	13	15	17	19	19	20	22
PUBLIC CONSTRUCTION	1,600	1,403	1,209	1,130	1,032	1,126	1,285	1,468	1,637	1,611	1,608	1,528	1,420
Residential buildings	83	86	91	94	97	96	95	92	88	77	69	67	63
Nonresidential buildings	429	386	367	359	326	366	385	385	408	406	412	380	368
Industrial	36	36	34	29	28	29	30	30	32	29	30	27	33
Educational	259	229	225	223	197	218	229	227	242	245	239	222	217
Hospital and institutional	37	36	33	30	29	37	38	38	39	38	40	36	35
Administrative & service	55	48	42	44	42	47	50	51	52	50	57	51	44
Other nonresidential bldgs.	42	37	33	33	30	35	38	39	43	44	46	44	39
Military facilities	164	166	118	107	91	100	119	144	159	127	133	129	117
Highways	636	507	399	348	319	328	419	549	654	678	656	625	568
Sewer and water systems	124	117	108	105	96	110	116	122	127	135	142	138	128
Sewer	76	72	68	66	60	68	71	74	78	84	88	86	79
Water	48	45	40	39	36	42	45	48	49	51	54	52	49
Public service enterprises	45	36	30	28	25	31	39	49	54	63	68	63	54
Conservation & development	102	89	80	73	63	78	91	105	126	105	107	106	105
All other public	17	16	16	16	15	17	21	22	21	20	21	20	17

Source: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

COMPOSITION OF REGIONS AND GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS

NORTHEAST

1. New England
Connecticut
Maine
Massachusetts
New Hampshire
Rhode Island
Vermont

2. Middle Atlantic
New Jersey
New York
Pennsylvania

NORTH CENTRAL

3. E. N. Central
Illinois
Indiana
Michigan
Ohio
Wisconsin

4. W. N. Central
Iowa
Kansas
Minnesota
Missouri
Nebraska
North Dakota
South Dakota

SOUTH

5. S. Atlantic
Delaware
Dist. of Col.
Florida
Georgia
Maryland
N. Carolina
S. Carolina
Virginia
W. Virginia

6. E. S. Central
Alabama
Kentucky
Mississippi
Tennessee

7. W. S. Central
Arkansas
Louisiana
Oklahoma
Texas

WEST

8. Mountain
Arizona
Colorado
Idaho
Montana
Nevada
New Mexico
Utah
Wyoming

9. Pacific
California
Oregon
Washington

NONFARM POPULATION DISTRIBUTION IN 1950

NORTHEAST—29.5 percent. *NORTH CENTRAL*—29.0 percent. *SOUTH*—27.7 percent. *WEST*—13.8 percent.

Table A-3: New Construction Put in Place: Seasonally Adjusted Annual Rate, by Type of Construction

(Value, in millions of dollars)

Type of construction	Seasonally adjusted annual rate							Annual total	
	1959						1960		
	Jan.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	1957	1958
TOTAL NEW CONSTRUCTION	54,684	54,792	53,124	51,756	r 50,652	r 51,936	54,864	47,795	48,903
PRIVATE CONSTRUCTION	36,780	39,120	38,352	37,548	r 37,020	r 37,728	39,144	33,778	33,491
Residential buildings (nonfarm)	21,516	22,500	22,260	21,732	r 20,976	r 21,120	22,092	17,019	18,047
Nonresidential buildings	8,292	9,264	8,808	8,616	8,772	9,228	9,564	9,556	8,675
Industrial	1,920	2,100	2,016	2,028	2,160	2,352	2,436	3,557	2,382
Commercial	3,648	4,164	3,948	3,816	3,804	3,972	4,140	3,564	3,589
Office buildings and warehouses	1,980	2,040	1,956	1,884	1,872	1,992	2,136	1,893	2,013
Stores, restaurants, and garages	1,668	2,124	1,992	1,932	1,932	1,980	2,004	1,671	1,576
Other nonresidential buildings	2,724	3,000	2,844	2,772	2,808	2,904	2,988	2,435	2,704
Farm construction	1,524	1,824	1,836	1,860	1,896	1,932	1,860	1,590	1,475
Public utilities	5,232	5,328	5,232	5,076	r 5,088	r 5,136	5,292	5,414	5,105
All other private	216	204	216	264	288	312	336	199	189
PUBLIC CONSTRUCTION	17,904	15,672	14,772	14,208	r 13,632	r 14,208	15,720	14,017	15,412
Residential buildings	1,152	792	768	696	660	r 708	744	506	846
Nonresidential buildings	4,752	4,464	4,140	4,056	3,960	r 4,140	4,284	4,507	4,653
Military facilities	1,524	1,356	1,224	1,140	r 1,260	r 1,320	1,344	1,287	1,402
Highways	7,200	5,700	5,316	5,016	4,572	4,572	5,796	4,892	5,500
Sewer and water systems	1,428	1,500	1,488	1,464	1,476	1,536	1,536	1,344	1,387
Sewer	900	924	912	888	888	924	960	781	836
Water	528	576	576	576	588	612	576	563	551
Public service enterprises	444	624	588	564	588	r 588	552	393	451
Conservation and development	1,140	1,032	1,056	1,092	r 924	r 1,140	1,236	971	1,019
All other public	264	204	192	180	192	r 204	228	117	154

Source: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. r Revised.

Table A-4: New Construction Put in Place: Value in 1947-49 Prices, by Type of Construction

(Millions of dollars)

Type of construction	1958	1959					Annual total				
	Dec.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
TOTAL NEW CONSTRUCTION	2,946	3,725	3,610	3,449	r 3,085	2,826	35,334	34,681	34,944	35,418	38,434
PRIVATE CONSTRUCTION	2,059	2,531	2,476	2,396	r 2,278	2,107	25,661	24,805	24,469	23,964	26,674
Residential buildings (nonfarm)	1,247	1,542	1,522	1,471	r 1,373	1,237	15,078	13,648	12,903	13,555	16,232
Nonresidential buildings	494	543	519	518	529	529	6,007	6,594	6,805	6,046	5,897
Industrial	117	121	114	118	128	138	1,941	2,306	2,506	1,679	1,389
Office buildings & warehouses	117	120	116	114	115	118	1,054	1,294	1,389	1,417	1,341
Stores, restaurants, & garages	97	126	120	119	121	110	1,472	1,441	1,186	1,085	1,297
Other nonresidehtial buildings	163	176	169	167	165	163	1,540	1,553	1,724	1,865	1,870
Farm construction	72	148	137	116	102	90	1,344	1,252	1,249	1,150	1,320
Public utilities	236	287	286	278	r 261	238	3,119	3,230	3,384	3,096	3,101
All other private	10	11	12	13	13	13	113	81	128	117	124
PUBLIC CONSTRUCTION	887	1,194	1,134	1,053	r 807	719	9,673	9,876	10,475	11,454	11,760
Residential buildings	68	50	48	46	43	44	213	225	383	637	701
Nonresidential buildings	250	273	253	245	212	211	3,274	3,017	3,193	3,214	2,970
Industrial	24	21	19	23	23	23	588	339	333	289	252
Educational	153	158	147	144	122	126	1,888	1,891	2,003	1,982	1,760
Hospital and institutional	22	26	24	23	21	20	232	220	250	267	281
Other nonresidential buildings	51	68	63	55	46	42	566	567	607	676	677
Military facilities	86	96	93	84	r 78	69	1,063	1,059	955	1,028	1,031
Highways	342	578	551	502	r 324	250	3,633	3,851	4,146	4,731	5,088
Sewer and water systems	65	84	80	75	70	68	769	859	865	857	863
Public service enterprises	17	38	35	30	25	21	157	240	232	261	312
Conservation and development	49	63	62	61	46	48	497	556	625	633	665
All other public	10	12	12	10	9	8	67	69	76	93	130

Source: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. r Revised.

Table A-5: New Public Construction Put in Place, by Source of Funds, Ownership, and Type of Construction

Source of funds, ownership, and type of construction	Value *(in millions of dollars)*								Percent change		
	1959					1960	Annual total		Jan. 1960–		Year 1958-59
	Jan.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	1958	1959	Jan. 1959	Dec. 1959	
TOTAL PUBLIC CONSTRUCTION	1,130	1,528	1,420	r1,119	r1,011	1,000	15,412	r15,975	−12	−1	+4
Federal funds	426	617	572	r460	r393	386	5,663	r6,375	−9	−2	+13
Direct Federal	277	328	314	r273	r258	251	3,419	r3,721	−9	−3	+9
Federal grants-in-aid[1]	149	289	258	187	135	135	2,244	2,654	−9	0	+18
State and local funds	704	911	848	659	618	614	9,749	9,600	−13	−1	−2
FEDERALLY OWNED	277	328	314	r273	r258	251	3,419	r3,721	−9	−3	+9
Residential buildings	49	31	28	25	24	24	357	485	−51	0	+36
Nonresidential buildings	49	50	54	53	50	50	607	619	+2	0	+2
Industrial	29	27	33	34	33	33	408	364	+14	0	−11
Educational	1	1	1	1	1	1	11	14	0	0	+27
Hospital	3	5	6	5	r4	4	35	r56	+33	0	+60
Administrative and service	14	12	10	9	r9	10	122	r142	−29	+11	+16
Other nonresidential	2	5	4	4	3	2	31	43	0	−33	+39
Military facilities	107	129	117	r109	r97	94	1,402	r1,432	−12	−3	+2
Highways	8	19	18	14	13	12	145	165	+50	−8	+14
Conservation and development	62	93	92	r68	r71	68	885	r973	+10	−4	+10
All other federally owned	2	6	5	4	r3	3	23	r47	+50	0	+104
STATE AND LOCALLY OWNED	853	1,200	1,106	846	753	749	11,993	12,254	−12	−1	+2
Residential buildings	45	36	35	34	37	37	489	473	−18	0	−3
Nonresidential buildings	310	330	314	268	269	274	4,046	3,816	−12	+2	−6
Educational	222	221	216	184	190	195	2,864	2,621	−12	+3	−8
Hospital	27	31	29	27	26	24	355	366	−11	−8	+3
Administrative and service	30	39	34	27	25	26	410	416	−13	+4	+1
Other nonresidential	31	39	35	30	28	29	417	413	−6	+4	−1
Highways	340	606	550	356	273	268	5,355	5,635	−21	−2	+5
Sewer and water systems	105	138	128	120	116	113	1,387	1,455	+8	−3	+5
Sewer	66	86	79	74	73	70	836	901	+6	−4	+8
Water	39	52	49	46	43	43	551	554	+10	0	+1
All other State and locally owned	53	90	79	68	58	57	716	875	+8	−2	+22

Source: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. [1] Construction programs currently receiving Federal grants-in-aid cover highways, schools, hospitals, airports, and miscellaneous community facilities.

Part B--Housing

Table B-1: New Nonfarm Dwelling Units Started, by Ownership, Location, and Type of Structure

Period	Total	Ownership		Location[1]		Type of structure			
		Private	Public	Metropolitan	Nonmetropolitan	1-family houses	Units in 2-or-more family structures: All	2-4 family	5-or-more family
	NUMBER OF NEW DWELLING UNITS *(in thousands)*								
Year: 1951	1,091.3	1,020.1	71.2	776.8	314.5	900.1	191.2	([2])	([2])
1952	1,127.0	1,068.5	58.5	794.9	332.1	942.5	184.5	([2])	([2])
1953	1,103.8	1,068.3	35.5	803.5	300.3	937.8	166.0	([2])	([2])
1954	1,220.4	1,201.7	18.7	896.9	323.5	1,077.9	142.5	51.9	90.6
1955	1,328.9	1,309.5	19.4	975.8	353.1	1,194.4	134.5	49.2	85.3
1956	1,118.1	1,093.9	24.2	779.8	338.3	989.7	128.4	46.4	82.0
1957	1,041.9	992.8	49.1	699.7	342.2	872.7	169.2	51.8	117.4
1958	1,209.4	1,141.5	67.9	827.0	382.4	975.1	234.3	62.9	171.4
1959	1,376.9	1,341.5	35.4	942.6	434.3	([3])	([3])	([3])	([3])
1958: December	91.2	89.5	1.7	63.8	27.4	70.5	20.7	5.3	15.4
1959: January	87.0	84.1	2.9	61.9	25.1	64.1	22.9	5.4	17.5
February	94.5	93.5	1.0	61.6	32.9	74.9	19.6	5.1	14.5
March	121.0	118.1	2.9	81.2	39.8	95.1	25.9	7.7	18.2
April	142.2	137.4	4.8	97.0	45.2	110.1	32.1	7.9	24.2
May	137.0	133.5	3.5	94.1	42.9	109.3	27.7	7.4	20.3
June	136.7	131.1	5.6	93.1	43.6	109.5	27.2	8.0	19.2
July	128.8	127.2	1.6	88.3	40.5	106.5	22.3	6.2	16.1
August	129.3	125.1	4.2	86.0	43.3	107.2	22.1	6.3	15.8
September	120.3	116.9	3.4	82.7	37.6	96.5	23.8	7.2	16.6
October	r 105.5	r 102.2	r 3.3	r 75.3	r 30.2	84.7	20.8	6.6	14.2
November	92.3	90.7	1.6	63.3	29.0	([3])	([3])	([3])	([3])
December	82.3	81.7	0.6	58.1	24.2	([3])	([3])	([3])	([3])
	Percent change								
Year, 1958-59	+ 13.8	+ 17.5	- 47.9	+ 14.0	+ 13.6	.....	.....	.....	.....
November-December 1959	- 10.8	- 9.9	- 61.3	- 8.2	- 16.6	.....	.....	.....	.....
December 1958-59	- 9.8	- 8.7	- 62.2	- 8.9	- 11.7	.....	.....	.....	.....
	PERCENT DISTRIBUTION								
Year: 1951	100	93.5	6.5	71.2	28.8	82.5	17.5	.....	.....
1952	100	94.8	5.2	70.5	29.5	83.6	16.4	.....	.....
1953	100	96.8	3.2	72.8	27.2	85.0	15.0	.....	.....
1954	100	98.5	1.5	73.5	26.5	88.3	11.7	4.3	7.4
1955	100	98.5	1.5	73.4	26.6	89.9	10.1	3.7	6.4
1956	100	97.8	2.2	69.7	30.3	88.5	11.5	4.2	7.3
1957	100	95.3	4.7	67.2	32.8	83.8	16.2	5.0	11.2
1958	100	94.4	5.6	68.4	31.6	80.6	19.4	5.2	14.2
1959	100	97.4	2.6	68.5	31.5	.....	.....	.....	.....
1958: December	100	98.1	1.9	70.0	30.0	77.3	22.7	5.8	16.9
1959: January	100	96.7	3.3	71.1	28.9	73.7	26.3	6.2	20.1
February	100	98.9	1.1	65.2	34.8	79.3	20.7	5.4	15.3
March	100	97.6	2.4	67.1	32.9	78.6	21.4	6.4	15.0
April	100	96.6	3.4	68.2	31.8	77.4	22.6	5.6	17.0
May	100	97.4	2.6	68.7	31.3	79.8	20.2	5.4	14.8
June	100	95.9	4.1	68.1	31.9	80.1	20.0	5.9	14.1
July	100	98.8	1.2	68.6	31.4	82.7	17.3	4.8	12.5
August	100	96.8	3.2	66.5	33.5	82.9	17.1	4.9	12.2
September	100	97.2	2.8	68.7	31.3	80.2	19.8	6.0	13.8
October	100	96.9	3.1	71.4	28.6	80.3	19.7	6.3	13.4
November	100	98.3	1.7	68.6	31.4	.....	.....	.....	.....
December	100	99.3	0.7	70.6	29.4	.....	.....	.....	.....

Source: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. [1] Annual data for metropolitan-nonmetropolitan areas are not available before 1950; monthly data not available before January 1953. Data by urban and rural-nonfarm classification for 1920-53 available upon request. [2] Not available prior to January 1954. Tabulations showing the number of units in 2-family and 3-or-more family structures for 1920-1953 are available upon request. [3] Not yet available. r Revised.

Table B-2: New Private Nonfarm Dwelling Units Started: Seasonally Adjusted Annual Rate

Year	Number of new dwelling units *(in thousands)*											
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1948.....	928	813	950	1,027	997	993	975	897	863	802	806	813
1949.....	800	779	803	892	911	935	964	1,028	1,092	1,149	1,244	1,266
1950.....	1,310	1,300	1,405	1,382	1,457	1,482	1,468	1,486	1,271	1,142	1,107	1,292
1951.....	1,360	1,171	1,071	975	984	941	918	961	1,054	1,012	970	973
1952.....	1,001	1,112	1,072	1,028	1,029	1,016	1,080	1,066	1,101	1,131	1,104	1,097
1953.....	1,104	1,092	1,128	1,134	1,083	1,071	1,036	1,007	1,029	1,034	1,068	1,039
1954.....	1,051	1,100	1,103	1,116	1,102	1,180	1,220	1,226	1,273	1,275	1,376	1,443
1955.....	1,410	1,324	1,349	1,363	1,381	1,372	1,316	1,311	1,285	1,214	1,176	1,174
1956.....	1,195	1,127	1,094	1,157	1,146	1,091	1,070	1,136	1,008	1,052	1,027	1,020
1957.....	962	935	933	962	994	995	1,015	1,056	1,012	1,020	1,009	1,000
1958.....	1,020	915	918	983	1,039	1,057	1,174	1,228	1,255	1,303	1,427	1,432
1959.....	1,364	1,403	1,403	1,434	1,370	1,368	1,375	1,340	1,323	1,180	1,210	1,310

Source: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Chart 3.

Housing Starts (Unadjusted and Seasonally Adjusted)

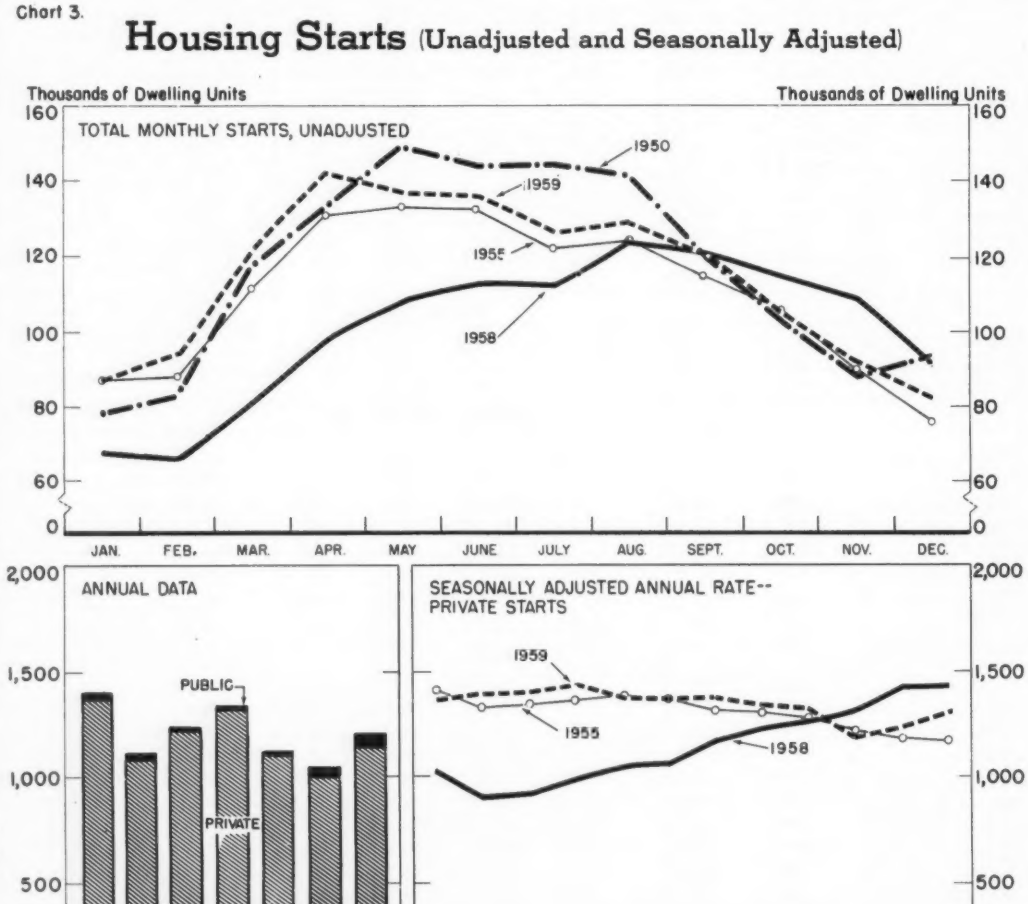


Table B-3: New Private 1-Family Houses Started: Average Construction Cost

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual average
	AVERAGE CONSTRUCTION COST												
1948	$7,250	$7,450	$7,550	$7,775	$7,950	$8,050	$8,050	$8,100	$7,900	$7,825	$7,900	$7,900	$7,850
1949	7,650	7,525	7,450	7,500	7,650	7,675	7,525	7,650	7,725	7,675	7,675	7,625	7,625
1950	7,625	7,850	8,225	8,450	8,450	8,750	8,875	9,125	8,900	9,200	9,075	9,200	8,675
1951	9,100	9,250	9,175	9,325	9,475	9,475	9,400	9,300	9,450	9,225	9,250	9,125	9,300
1952	9,050	9,275	9,350	9,550	9,575	9,675	9,500	9,425	9,600	9,525	9,550	9,525	9,475
1953	9,400	9,600	9,800	10,000	9,900	10,000	10,125	10,175	10,200	10,175	9,975	10,000	9,950
1954	9,750	9,800	10,075	10,600	10,850	10,750	10,850	10,750	10,675	10,800	10,850	11,075	10,625
1955	10,575	11,125	11,250	11,250	11,400	11,400	11,475	11,425	11,525	11,575	11,575	11,625	11,350
1956	11,325	11,750	12,150	12,275	12,300	12,300	12,375	12,275	12,325	12,425	12,675	12,350	12,225
1957	12,600	12,800	12,950	13,025	13,250	13,150	13,050	12,925	13,075	13,375	13,000	12,925	13,025
1958	12,775	12,875	13,000	13,100	13,150	13,025	13,025	12,550	12,925	13,125	12,925	12,800	12,950
1959	12,450	12,300	13,250	13,650	13,750	13,725	13,550	13,600	13,700	13,800			
	Percent change, 1958 to 1959												
	-2.5	-4.5	+1.9	+4.2	+4.6	+5.3	+4.0	+8.4	+6.0	+5.1			

Source: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

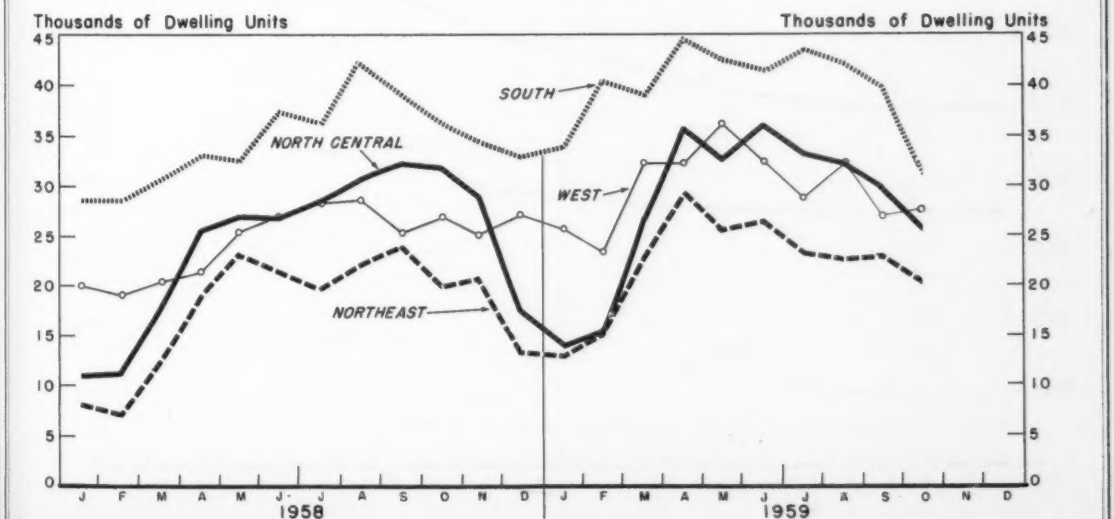
Table B-4: New Nonfarm Dwelling Units Started, by Region[1]

Region	Number of new dwelling units *(in thousands)*											Percent change, first 10 mos. 1958-59
	1958	1959								First 10 months		
	Oct.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	1958	1959	
TOTAL	115.0	121.0	142.2	137.0	136.7	128.8	129.3	120.3	105.5	r 1,008.8	1,202.3	+19.2
Northeast	19.9	22.9	29.3	25.5	26.5	23.2	22.7	22.9	20.3	176.8	221.4	+25.2
North Central	31.8	26.7	36.0	32.7	36.3	33.3	32.2	29.9	25.7	243.1	282.3	+16.1
South	36.3	39.1	44.6	42.3	41.4	43.4	42.0	39.8	31.9	345.6	399.2	+15.5
West	27.0	32.3	32.3	36.5	32.5	28.9	32.4	27.7	27.6	243.3	299.4	+23.1

Source: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. [1] Composition of regions, and nonfarm population distribution by region, are shown below table A-2. r Revised.

Chart 4.

Housing Starts, By Region



SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE CONSTRUCTION REVIEW C.D. 60-10-D

(NOTICE: The Bureau of the Census has announced that the series, "New Nonfarm Dwelling Units Started in Selected States" scheduled for publication in CONSTRUCTION REVIEW in February, May, August, and November, has been discontinued. Problems associated with its resumption are not expected to be resolved until early in 1960. These data were previously shown in Table B-5.)

Table B-6: New Private Dwelling Units: Volume in Successive Stages of FHA and VA Programs

Period	Number *(in thousands)* of new dwelling units in--								Percent of total private starts under inspection of--	
	FHA applications		VA appraisal requests	Starts under inspection of--		FHA mortgages insured		VA loans closed		
	Total	Excluding Capehart [1]		FHA	VA	Total	Excluding Capehart [1]		FHA	VA
Year: 1954	383.3	383.3	535.4	276.3	307.0	150.1	150.1	243.1	23	26
1955	314.9	313.5	620.8	276.6	392.9	139.8	139.8	387.6	21	30
1956	227.6	219.4	401.5	189.3	270.7	116.2	110.9	313.5	17	25
1957	266.1	229.7	159.4	168.4	128.3	118.0	92.6	218.8	17	13
1958	434.1	395.9	234.2	295.4	102.1	198.7	157.0	94.0	26	9
1959	440.8	420.9	234.0	330.7	109.3	244.0	227.8	145.3	25	8
1958: December	26.2	25.9	14.8	25.0	9.0	17.1	16.7	12.7	28	10
1959: January	29.5	28.8	17.9	19.8	6.9	19.8	19.1	14.1	24	8
February	35.8	34.6	21.0	20.0	6.2	18.1	18.1	12.6	21	7
March	45.2	43.6	23.2	30.0	9.7	19.1	18.7	14.5	25	8
April	46.9	45.4	18.9	33.5	11.0	20.9	19.7	12.8	24	8
May	44.8	41.4	20.7	34.3	10.3	20.7	18.6	11.6	26	8
June	72.0	62.7	27.2	34.7	11.0	21.3	20.5	11.7	26	8
July	32.3	31.6	26.1	31.4	10.6	21.4	19.2	11.9	25	8
August	27.8	27.8	21.2	31.1	9.9	21.0	17.5	10.6	25	8
September	30.5	29.3	17.9	29.6	10.0	21.2	19.4	11.0	25	9
October	27.3	27.3	16.7	26.6	9.4	21.0	20.1	11.5	26	9
November	r 21.5	r 21.5	12.2	r 20.1	7.9	20.7	18.0	10.9	22	9
December	27.1	27.1	11.1	19.7	6.4	18.8	18.8	12.1	24	8
Percent change, Year, 1958-59	+1.6	+6.3	-.1	+11.9	+7.0	+22.8	+45.1	+54.5	.....	.....

Source: Table compiled by Department of Commerce (BDSA) from data reported by the Housing and Home Finance Agency (FHA) and the Veterans Administration. [1] Excludes units under the armed services (Capehart) housing program, which are classified as public and whose inspection while under construction is under the auspices of the Department of Defense. r Revised.

Chart 5.

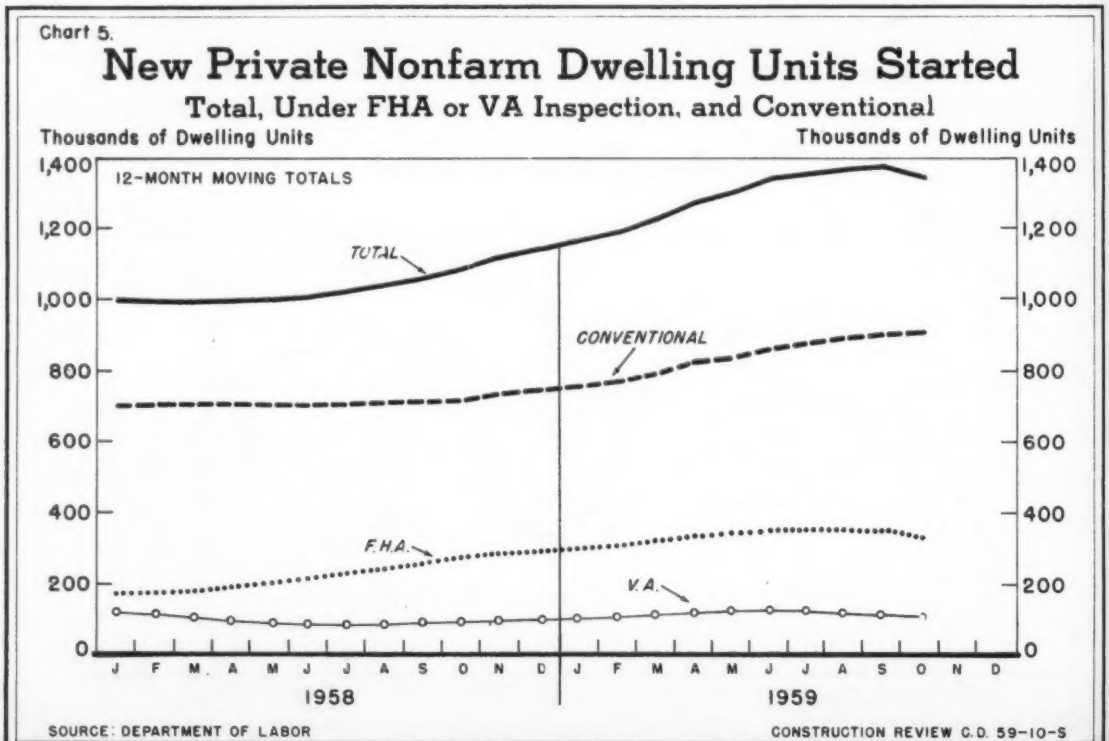


Table B-7: Nonfarm Mortgage Recordings of $20,000 or Less: Number and Average Amount, and Total Amount by Type of Lender

Period	Total number (*in thousands*)	Average amount (*dollars*)	Total amount (*in millions of dollars*) recorded by–						
			All lenders	Savings and loan associations	Insurance companies	Commercial banks	Mutual savings banks	Individuals	All other lenders
Year: 1954	3,458	6,644	22,974	8,312	1,768	4,239	1,501	2,882	4,272
1955	3,913	7,279	28,484	10,452	1,932	5,617	1,858	3,362	5,265
1956	3,602	7,521	27,088	9,532	1,799	5,458	1,824	3,558	4,917
1957	3,246	7,469	24,244	9,217	1,472	4,264	1,430	3,554	4,307
1958	3,441	7,959	27,388	10,516	1,460	5,204	1,640	3,435	5,133
First 11 mos., 1958	3,132	7,906	24,759	9,533	1,318	4,696	1,475	3,135	4,602
First 11 mos., 1959	3,489	8,527	29,748	12,131	1,384	5,422	1,628	3,619	5,564
1958: November	292	8,333	2,432	932	128	474	154	273	471
December	309	8,494	2,629	983	143	508	165	299	531
1959: January	278	8,474	2,352	870	121	454	123	300	484
February	270	8,321	2,245	865	106	427	113	284	450
March	307	8,418	2,586	1,059	116	492	112	318	489
April	326	8,513	2,776	1,148	115	553	125	333	502
May	326	8,488	2,768	1,151	112	534	140	339	492
June	342	8,687	2,974	1,261	120	543	168	338	544
July	357	8,673	3,100	1,286	138	562	187	367	560
August	334	8,584	2,871	1,203	137	505	167	336	522
September	330	8,578	2,834	1,184	136	481	172	340	521
October	329	8,501	2,799	1,152	146	463	167	349	522
November	288	8,476	2,442	953	137	409	152	314	478
	Percent change								
First 11 mos., 1958-59	+11	+8	+20	+27	+5	+15	+10	+15	+21

Source: Table compiled by Department of Commerce (BDSA) from data reported by the Federal Home Loan Bank Board.

Table B-8: Housing Vacancy Rates: Vacancy-Occupancy Status and Condition of Dwelling Units, Nationally

(Percent distribution)

Status and condition of dwelling units	1950	1957	1958				1959			
	Apr.	4th qtr.	1st qtr.	2d qtr.	3d qtr.	4th qtr.	1st qtr.	2d qtr.	3d qtr.	4th qtr.
Total dwelling units	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Vacant dwelling units:										
Available for occupancy[1]	1.6	2.5	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.2	3.0	3.0
For rent[2]	*1.1*	*2.0*	*2.2*	*2.3*	*2.2*	*2.3*	*2.3*	*2.5*	*2.4*	*2.4*
For sale	*.5*	*.5*	*.6*	*.6*	*.6*	*.6*	*.6*	*.7*	*.6*	*.6*
Rented or sold, awaiting occupancy[1]	1.7	.4	.4	.5	.5	.4	.4	.5	.5	.4
Held off market[1]		2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.3
Dilapidated	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2
Seasonal dwelling units[3]	2.5	2.6	3.5	3.0	3.2	3.0	3.2	3.0	3.0	2.6
Occupied dwelling units	93.1	91.1	89.9	90.2	90.1	90.5	89.9	89.6	90.0	90.5

Source: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. See footnotes 1, 2, and 3 to table B-9 below.

Table B-9: Housing Vacancy Rates: Vacancy-Occupancy Status and Condition of Dwelling Units, by Regional and Metropolitan-Nonmetropolitan Location

(Percent distribution)

Status and condition of dwelling units	1950	1958		1959				1950	1958		1959			
	Apr.	3d qtr.	4th qtr.	1st qtr.	2d qtr.	3d qtr.	4th qtr.	Apr.	3d qtr.	4th qtr.	1st qtr.	2d qtr.	3d qtr.	4th qtr.
	NORTHEAST							**NORTH CENTRAL**						
Total dwelling units	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Vacant dwelling units:														
Available for occupancy[1]	1.1	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.1	3.0	3.1	2.8	2.7	2.7	3.0
For rent[2]	*.7*	*1.4*	*1.5*	*1.4*	*1.4*	*1.5*	*1.5*	*0.7*	*2.2*	*2.3*	*2.3*	*2.2*	*2.1*	*2.2*
For sale	*.4*	*.4*	*.4*	*.4*	*.5*	*.5*	*.5*	*.4*	*.8*	*.8*	*.5*	*.5*	*.6*	*.8*
Rented or sold, awaiting occupancy[1]	1.4	.6	.4	.3	.5	.5	.4	1.5	.5	.4	.4	.5	.5	.4
Held off market[1]		1.4	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2		2.3	2.1	2.3	2.7	2.6	2.5
Dilapidated	.4	.2	.3	.3	.2	.3	.4	.8	.9	.8	1.0	.9	.7	.7
Seasonal dwelling units[3]	3.9	5.8	5.9	5.8	5.6	5.8	5.0	2.0	2.3	1.9	2.4	2.5	2.2	1.8
Occupied dwelling units	93.2	90.2	90.4	90.5	90.5	90.2	90.9	94.4	91.0	91.7	91.1	90.7	91.3	91.6
	SOUTH							**WEST**						
Total dwelling units	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Vacant dwelling units:														
Available for occupancy[1]	2.0	3.1	3.4	3.6	4.1	3.8	3.5	2.7	3.5	3.0	3.3	4.2	4.0	3.4
For rent[2]	*1.5*	*2.5*	*2.8*	*3.0*	*3.4*	*3.2*	*2.9*	*2.0*	*2.9*	*2.4*	*2.5*	*3.3*	*3.2*	*3.0*
For sale	*.5*	*.6*	*.6*	*.6*	*.7*	*.6*	*.6*	*.7*	*.6*	*.6*	*.8*	*.9*	*.8*	*.4*
Rented or sold, awaiting occupancy[1]	1.9	.4	.4	.5	.5	.4	.4	2.3	.5	.5	.5	.7	.7	.4
Held off market[1]		2.6	2.5	3.0	2.8	2.6	2.7		2.8	2.8	3.1	3.1	2.9	2.8
Dilapidated	2.2	2.5	2.4	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	1.0	.9	.9	.9	1.1	1.1	.9
Seasonal dwelling units[3]	1.4	2.5	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	1.9	2.3	1.8	2.0	2.4	1.5	1.5	1.6
Occupied dwelling units	92.5	88.9	89.2	88.2	88.0	88.5	89.0	91.7	90.5	90.8	89.8	89.4	89.8	90.9
	INSIDE METROPOLITAN AREAS							**OUTSIDE METROPOLITAN AREAS**						
Total dwelling units	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Vacant dwelling units:														
Available for occupancy[1]	1.6	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.7	2.7	2.7	1.6	3.2	3.5	3.5	3.8	3.7	3.2
For rent[2]	*1.1*	*2.0*	*2.0*	*1.9*	*2.1*	*2.1*	*2.1*	*1.2*	*2.5*	*2.7*	*2.8*	*3.0*	*3.0*	*2.6*
For sale	*.5*	*.5*	*.4*	*.5*	*.6*	*.6*	*.6*	*.4*	*.7*	*.8*	*.7*	*.8*	*.7*	*.6*
Rented or sold, awaiting occupancy[1]	1.2	.6	.5	.5	.5	.6	.5	2.4	.4	.4	.3	.5	.5	.3
Held off market[1]		1.3	1.1	1.4	1.5	1.2	1.3		3.4	3.4	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.7
Dilapidated	.4	.3	.3	.4	.4	.3	.5	2.0	2.5	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3
Seasonal dwelling units[3]	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.1	4.0	5.9	5.8	5.6	5.3	5.2	4.9
Occupied dwelling units	95.7	94.0	94.6	93.9	93.6	93.8	93.9	90.0	84.6	84.6	84.5	84.4	84.6	85.6

Source: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. [1] Nonseasonal, not dilapidated units. [2] Comprises vacant units offered for rent, as well as those being offered either for rent or for sale. [3] Comprises unoccupied units and units temporarily occupied by persons with usual residence elsewhere.

Part C--Building Permits

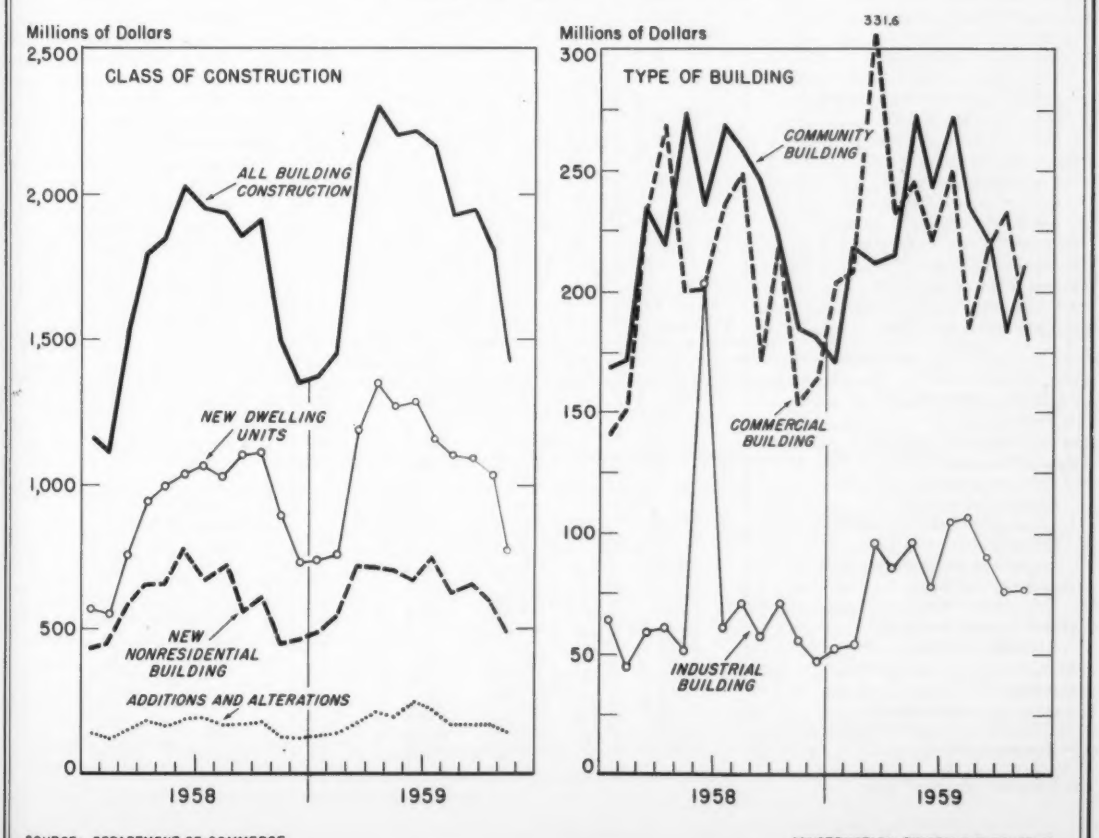
Table C-1: Building Permit Activity: Current Summary, by Type of Building Construction

Type of building construction	Valuation *(in millions of dollars)*						Percent change	
	1959			1958	First 11 months		Nov. 1958-59	First 11 months, 1958-59
	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Nov.	1959	1958		
All building construction[1]	1,426.8	r1,808.3	1,946.2	r1,500.0	20,998.9	18,752.5	- 5	+12
Private	1,277.9	r1,618.2	1,707.1	r1,359.8	18,763.8	16,121.5	- 6	+16
Public	148.9	190.1	239.1	r140.1	2,235.1	2,631.0	+ 6	- 15
New dwelling units[2]	773.5	r1,024.7	1,095.2	899.6	11,751.3	10,060.4	-14	+17
Number of new dwelling units	*(69,577)*	*(r88,908)*	*(95,806)*	*(83,082)*	*(1,055,228)*	*(933,320)*	*(-16)*	*(+13)*
New nonresidential building	480.1	r589.7	654.6	r458.5	6,974.2	6,710.4	+ 5	+ 4
Commercial buildings	155.9	r235.4	218.5	r154.0	2,490.2	2,283.8	+ 1	+ 9
Stores and other mercantile buildings	88.9	92.8	91.9	r69.1	1,083.4	928.0	+28	+ 17
All other commercial buildings	67.2	r142.6	126.6	r84.9	1,406.8	1,355.8	- 21	+ 4
Community buildings	177.6	r189.0	220.9	189.1	2,433.2	2,502.4	- 6	- 3
Industrial buildings	75.7	r75.4	90.4	55.4	925.2	827.3	+ 37	+ 12
All other nonresidential buildings	70.8	89.8	124.8	60.0	1,125.6	1,096.9	+ 18	+ 3
Additions and alterations	140.6	173.6	177.8	126.9	2,003.8	1,791.3	+ 11	+ 12

Source: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. [1]Includes new nonhousekeeping residential building, not shown separately.
[2]Housekeeping only. rRevised.

Chart 6.

Building Permit Activity



SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

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Table C-2: Building Permit Activity: Total Valuation, by Type of Building Construction and Region[1]

Type of building construction	Valuation *(in millions of dollars)*						Percent change, 1st 10 months 1958-59
	1958	1959			First 10 months		
	Oct.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	1958	1959	
	UNITED STATES						
All building construction[2]	r1,905.8	1,920.8	1,946.2	1,808.3	17,252.5	19,572.1	+13
New dwelling units[3]	r1,109.1	1,101.9	1,095.2	1,024.7	9,160.8	10,977.7	+20
New nonresidential building	r600.2	620.2	654.6	589.7	6,251.9	6,494.2	+ 4
Commercial buildings	r216.3	185.5	218.5	235.4	2,129.9	2,334.3	+10
Amusement buildings	12.8	17.0	16.4	12.8	169.4	194.7	+15
Commercial garages	4.5	2.4	6.6	5.7	52.8	46.1	-13
Gasoline and service stations	11.4	11.7	11.5	11.3	107.8	109.9	+ 2
Office buildings	r103.6	63.1	92.1	112.8	941.0	988.9	+ 5
Stores and other mercantile bldgs.	83.9	91.3	91.9	92.8	858.9	994.7	+16
Community buildings	224.1	235.6	220.9	189.0	2,313.2	2,255.6	- 3
Educational buildings	149.3	139.6	130.4	115.4	1,432.0	1,303.1	- 9
Institutional buildings	33.0	51.3	43.2	32.4	478.7	506.4	+ 6
Religious buildings	41.7	44.7	47.3	41.3	402.5	446.2	+11
Garages, private residential	21.4	22.5	24.9	22.0	159.5	184.5	+16
Industrial buildings	71.7	106.9	90.4	75.4	771.9	849.5	+10
Public utilities buildings	34.1	26.3	60.5	33.0	375.7	319.0	-15
All other nonresidential buildings	32.7	43.5	39.4	34.8	501.7	551.2	+10
Additions and alterations	176.1	176.8	177.8	173.6	1,664.4	1,863.2	+12
	Northeast						
All building construction[2]	358.4	370.6	411.2	391.4	3,326.4	4,157.3	+25
New dwelling units[3]	199.2	200.7	228.0	219.6	1,713.0	2,179.3	+27
New nonresidential building	118.8	129.2	137.9	127.5	1,243.4	1,519.7	+22
Commercial buildings	32.9	35.5	35.4	47.9	388.2	605.2	+56
Amusement buildings	4.5	5.6	4.3	4.0	37.7	52.3	+39
Commercial garages	2.3	.8	2.0	1.1	27.3	17.4	-36
Gasoline and service stations	1.3	1.8	1.9	1.7	17.0	17.9	+ 5
Office buildings	4.8	8.6	10.5	18.8	156.9	330.8	+111
Stores and other mercantile bldgs.	20.0	18.6	16.8	22.3	149.4	186.7	+25
Community buildings	56.7	57.0	56.8	47.9	488.5	583.2	+19
Educational buildings	39.2	28.6	29.1	30.6	308.9	349.1	+13
Institutional buildings	6.7	16.7	18.3	7.0	98.6	132.4	+34
Religious buildings	10.8	11.8	9.4	10.4	80.9	101.7	+26
Garages, private residential	4.4	3.8	4.6	4.9	32.9	34.3	+ 4
Industrial buildings	15.1	23.1	30.4	15.8	163.0	182.2	+12
Public utilities buildings	4.0	5.0	6.0	7.0	81.8	53.0	-35
All other nonresidential buildings	5.8	4.8	4.7	4.1	89.1	61.8	-31
Additions and alterations	36.7	38.6	43.0	38.2	345.3	414.9	+20
	North Central						
All building construction[2]	r577.4	535.9	524.8	502.8	4,786.2	5,122.8	+ 7
New dwelling units[3]	r338.3	300.4	308.5	283.7	2,493.5	2,945.5	+18
New nonresidential building	184.4	188.5	164.2	169.1	1,832.4	1,659.5	- 9
Commercial buildings	58.8	49.9	51.2	53.1	506.6	471.5	- 7
Amusement buildings	2.8	2.7	4.7	2.8	53.6	34.4	-36
Commercial garages	.8	.8	.5	1.7	10.9	9.9	- 9
Gasoline and service stations	3.7	3.9	3.2	3.3	33.1	31.3	- 5
Office buildings	28.4	21.0	14.6	24.3	186.3	162.8	-13
Stores and other mercantile bldgs.	23.1	21.5	28.1	21.0	222.8	233.0	+ 5
Community buildings	75.4	64.6	54.1	56.5	727.1	608.8	- 16
Educational buildings	45.3	41.3	31.3	33.7	420.4	325.2	-23
Institutional buildings	16.0	10.4	7.7	11.2	174.8	154.3	-12
Religious buildings	14.1	12.9	15.1	11.6	132.0	129.2	- 2
Garages, private residential	12.2	13.4	15.2	12.7	84.7	104.8	+24
Industrial buildings	23.6	43.0	21.6	29.2	341.1	288.4	-15
Public utilities buildings	8.1	6.7	10.9	9.0	72.6	86.0	+18
All other nonresidential buildings	6.4	10.9	11.3	8.6	100.5	100.1	([4])
Additions and alterations	50.6	42.9	46.0	45.0	432.7	466.4	+ 8

See footnotes at end of table.

Table C-2: Building Permit Activity: Total Valuation, by Type of Building Construction and Region[1]—Con.

Type of building construction	Valuation *(in millions of dollars)*						Percent change, 1st 10 months 1958-59
	1958	1959			First 10 months		
	Oct.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	1958	1959	
	South						
All building construction[2]	r512.9	493.6	498.5	426.4	4,671.0	5,003.4	+ 7
New dwelling units[3]	r282.7	275.5	272.2	222.2	2,497.4	2,751.6	+10
New nonresidential building	r178.5	160.7	175.2	157.3	1,656.3	1,692.1	+ 2
Commercial buildings	r82.8	55.2	72.8	83.9	669.0	704.7	+ 5
Amusement buildings	3.4	5.2	4.2	2.5	40.9	52.6	+29
Commercial garages	.7	.3	1.0	.9	7.0	6.7	- 4
Gasoline and service stations	3.5	3.1	3.7	3.1	34.5	33.6	- 3
Office buildings	r52.6	17.3	39.6	49.3	307.5	272.2	-11
Stores and other mercantile bldgs.	22.6	29.4	24.4	28.0	279.0	339.6	+22
Community buildings	50.8	64.8	71.3	46.4	625.5	598.0	- 4
Educational buildings	36.6	37.7	48.5	28.8	382.6	336.5	-12
Institutional buildings	3.8	16.2	8.0	6.3	119.9	132.6	+11
Religious buildings	10.3	10.8	14.9	11.2	123.0	128.9	+ 5
Garages, private residential	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.0	17.1	19.2	+12
Industrial buildings	17.1	18.2	13.0	10.5	119.6	147.6	+23
Public utilities buildings	15.0	10.4	5.3	6.7	112.2	89.4	-20
All other nonresidential buildings	10.8	10.1	10.6	7.8	112.9	133.2	+18
Additions and alterations	48.2	48.1	47.0	43.3	461.0	491.0	+ 7
	West						
All building construction[2]	457.2	520.7	511.6	487.6	4,469.0	5,288.6	+18
New dwelling units[3]	288.9	325.3	286.5	299.4	2,457.0	3,101.4	+26
New nonresidential building	118.4	141.8	177.2	135.7	1,519.8	1,622.8	+ 7
Commercial buildings	41.7	44.9	59.1	50.6	566.1	553.0	- 2
Amusement buildings	2.0	3.5	3.1	3.4	37.2	55.4	+49
Commercial garages	.7	.5	3.2	2.1	7.7	12.1	+57
Gasoline and service stations	2.9	2.9	2.7	3.2	23.3	27.0	+16
Office buildings	17.8	16.3	27.5	20.4	290.3	223.1	-23
Stores and other mercantile bldgs.	18.3	21.8	22.6	21.5	207.7	235.3	+13
Community buildings	41.1	49.2	38.7	38.1	472.2	465.6	- 1
Educational buildings	28.2	32.0	21.5	22.2	320.1	292.2	- 9
Institutional buildings	6.5	7.9	9.2	7.8	85.4	87.0	+ 2
Religious buildings	6.5	9.2	7.9	8.1	66.6	86.3	+30
Garages, private residential	2.7	3.2	2.9	2.5	24.9	26.2	+ 5
Industrial buildings	16.0	22.6	25.4	19.9	148.3	231.3	+56
Public utilities buildings	7.0	4.2	38.3	10.3	109.1	90.6	-17
All other nonresidential buildings	9.8	17.7	12.8	14.3	199.2	256.1	+29
Additions and alterations	40.6	47.2	41.8	47.1	425.5	491.0	+15

Source: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. [1] Composition of regions, and nonfarm population distribution by region, are shown below table A-2. [2] Includes new nonhousekeeping residential building, not shown separately. [3] Housekeeping only. [4] Change of less than one-half of 1 percent. [r] Revised.

Table C-3: Building Permit Activity: Number of Nonresidential Buildings, by Type of Building

Type of construction	1958	1959							
	Oct.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
Amusement buildings	212	279	407	373	352	339	277	267	213
Commercial garages	121	77	91	95	153	153	129	188	122
Educational buildings	417	395	407	491	522	481	474	358	385
Garages, private residential	21,902	12,383	22,749	23,027	22,927	22,386	22,814	24,801	21,234
Gasoline and service stations	739	706	790	780	764	742	700	714	703
Industrial buildings	1,309	1,298	1,527	1,431	1,322	1,340	1,290	1,327	1,379
Institutional buildings	125	126	126	1,167	141	152	141	116	122
Office buildings	749	825	882	809	881	881	734	847	757
Religious buildings	583	535	634	622	642	630	548	584	525
Stores and other mercantile buildings	2,444	2,841	3,220	3,042	2,731	2,391	2,292	2,180	2,465

Source: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Table C-4: Building Permit Activity: Valuation and Number of New Dwelling Units, by Type of Structure, Public-Private Ownership, and Region[1]

(Housekeeping units only)

Ownership and type of structure	Valuation *(in millions of dollars)*					Number of dwelling units				
	1958	1959		First 10 months		1958	1959		First 10 months	
	Oct.	Sept.	Oct.	1958	1959	Oct.	Sept.	Oct.	1958	1959
UNITED STATES										
All new dwelling units	r1,109.1	1,095.2	1,024.7	9,160.8	10,977.7	r100,862	95,806	88,908	850,238	985,651
Privately owned	1,083.7	1,058.1	984.1	8,710.7	10,705.2	r98,665	92,848	86,032	810,808	962,313
1-family	951.8	895.5	835.6	7,553.1	9,087.5	79,021	71,729	66,483	637,429	736,810
2-4 family	39.6	45.3	46.6	348.3	473.2	r5,766	5,867	6,253	50,066	64,538
5-or-more family	92.3	117.3	101.9	809.3	1,144.5	r13,878	15,252	13,296	123,313	160,965
Publicly owned	r25.4	37.1	40.6	450.1	272.5	r2,197	2,958	2,876	39,430	23,338
Northeast										
All new dwelling units	r199.2	228.0	219.6	1,713.0	2,179.3	r17,254	19,419	18,363	152,084	192,926
Privately owned	r188.2	219.1	215.5	1,564.3	2,080.3	r16,167	18,686	17,983	139,032	183,924
1-family	163.5	163.4	164.0	1,301.1	1,592.9	12,888	12,581	12,364	105,432	124,308
2-4 family	r7.3	11.3	14.6	62.9	126.0	r1,001	1,473	1,807	8,419	15,921
5-or-more family	r17.4	44.4	36.9	200.3	361.4	r2,278	4,632	3,812	25,181	43,695
Publicly owned	11.0	8.9	4.1	148.6	99.0	1,087	733	380	13,052	9,002
North Central										
All new dwelling units	r338.3	308.5	283.7	2,493.5	2,945.5	r26,605	23,740	21,497	198,045	226,873
Privately owned	331.0	304.9	261.6	2,422.9	2,891.4	26,055	23,524	19,997	191,674	222,810
1-family	300.1	274.1	240.8	2,207.3	2,589.5	22,392	20,068	17,471	164,839	187,807
2-4 family	11.3	13.1	10.2	92.5	114.3	1,303	1,374	1,127	10,594	12,318
5-or-more family	19.6	17.7	10.6	123.1	187.6	2,360	2,082	1,399	16,241	22,685
Publicly owned	r7.2	3.5	22.1	70.6	54.1	r550	216	1,500	6,371	4,063
South										
All new dwelling units	r282.7	272.2	222.2	2,497.4	2,751.6	r29,433	27,095	22,476	259,135	276,789
Privately owned	r275.5	262.3	220.2	2,375.7	2,699.8	r28,873	26,033	22,280	247,534	271,017
1-family	250.4	231.8	200.0	2,159.2	2,445.7	23,976	21,181	18,250	208,317	226,624
2-4 family	6.6	5.3	5.1	64.2	68.8	1,316	942	949	11,912	12,587
5-or-more family	r18.5	25.2	15.1	152.3	185.3	r3,581	3,910	3,081	27,305	31,806
Publicly owned	7.2	9.9	2.0	121.7	51.8	560	1,062	196	11,601	5,772
West										
All new dwelling units	288.9	286.5	299.4	2,457.0	3,101.4	27,570	25,552	26,572	240,974	289,063
Privately owned	288.9	271.7	286.9	2,347.8	3,033.7	27,570	24,605	25,772	232,568	284,562
1-family	237.8	226.2	230.8	1,885.5	2,459.4	19,765	17,899	18,398	158,841	198,071
2-4 family	14.4	15.5	16.7	128.7	164.1	2,146	2,078	2,370	19,141	23,712
5-or-more family	36.7	30.0	39.4	333.6	410.2	5,659	4,628	5,004	54,586	62,779
Publicly owned	0	14.8	12.5	109.2	67.7	0	947	800	8,406	4,501

Source: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. [1] Composition of regions, and nonfarm population distribution by region, are shown below table A-2. [r] Revised.

Chart 7.

Building Permit Activity, By Region

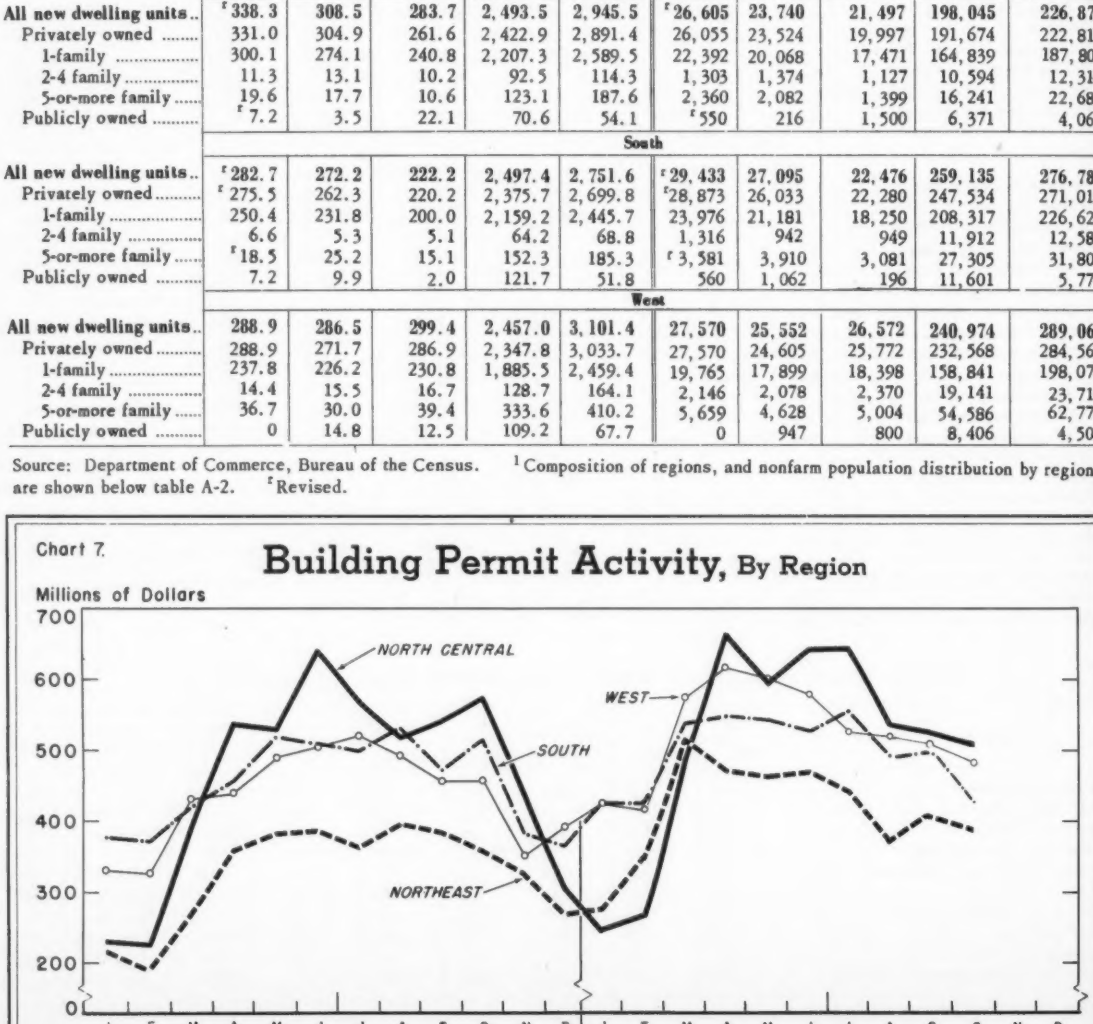


Table C-5: Building Permit Activity: Total Valuation, by Metropolitan-Nonmetropolitan Location and by State

State	Valuation (*in millions of dollars*)								Percent change, 1st 9 mos. 1958-59
	1958	1959					First 9 months		
	Sept.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	1958	1959	
ALL STATES	r1,860.0	2,203.4	2,256.9	2,169.1	1,920.8	1,946.2	15,346.7	17,763.8	+16
Metropolitan areas	r1,499.0	1,704.3	1,743.0	1,668.8	1,493.8	1,527.4	12,006.2	13,887.9	+16
Nonmetropolitan areas	r411.0	499.1	513.9	500.3	427.0	418.8	3,340.5	3,875.9	+16
Alabama	18.8	33.0	22.5	22.5	20.5	23.9	182.7	215.0	+18
Arizona	23.0	27.0	23.3	29.6	29.5	31.6	223.3	263.7	+18
Arkansas	7.5	7.3	7.2	7.0	10.5	11.2	59.4	69.6	+17
California	298.7	421.9	409.4	359.9	353.1	352.4	2,689.4	3,279.3	+22
Colorado	25.5	30.3	36.5	28.9	31.1	29.9	234.3	297.7	+27
Connecticut	35.4	47.4	48.3	37.2	29.1	36.1	249.5	313.1	+25
Delaware	7.6	12.3	8.2	6.0	6.4	6.8	65.5	65.8	(1)
District of Columbia	r11.0	4.8	8.4	8.2	6.4	42.7	184.7	105.5	-43
Florida	81.6	82.6	92.4	104.2	84.3	82.8	716.9	786.8	+10
Georgia	26.4	31.3	32.8	30.6	31.4	30.2	240.3	284.7	+18
Idaho	3.9	4.7	5.7	6.7	5.7	4.2	33.7	42.8	+27
Illinois	115.0	143.5	155.2	141.2	128.1	136.3	1,055.3	1,091.1	+ 3
Indiana	43.3	39.4	56.8	74.5	44.1	33.1	284.1	368.4	+30
Iowa	20.5	20.1	26.7	21.8	19.8	19.0	161.4	168.9	+ 5
Kansas	14.3	15.3	18.5	18.6	19.0	12.2	111.0	141.2	+27
Kentucky	19.2	26.0	16.3	19.5	21.1	21.2	133.6	164.4	+23
Louisiana	35.1	39.5	33.3	24.7	32.1	22.7	257.1	258.6	+ 1
Maine	3.4	5.3	4.3	5.0	3.0	6.0	24.2	30.3	+25
Maryland	49.1	49.6	47.3	40.3	55.4	39.2	373.6	424.5	+14
Massachusetts	41.0	51.5	54.3	44.6	47.1	45.0	360.2	432.5	+20
Michigan	88.3	96.0	89.6	88.9	71.2	74.6	665.0	668.5	+ 1
Minnesota	54.4	48.2	45.5	49.4	41.6	42.5	342.7	355.8	+ 4
Mississippi	3.1	7.4	8.6	4.6	6.0	4.0	41.4	50.9	+23
Missouri	39.4	29.3	41.5	46.9	52.0	31.7	275.6	335.9	+22
Montana	3.8	4.9	6.8	6.8	7.7	5.7	29.5	43.0	+46
Nebraska	15.1	9.9	12.3	9.6	8.9	15.6	83.6	102.2	+22
Nevada	4.1	9.8	6.0	4.3	6.6	6.1	49.5	58.3	+18
New Hampshire	2.7	5.4	4.5	3.8	3.2	3.9	24.5	30.5	+24
New Jersey	r74.9	92.3	79.7	90.7	72.3	70.8	577.3	674.1	+17
New Mexico	11.6	14.5	11.9	7.8	10.1	10.3	101.5	107.2	+ 6
New York	r161.0	172.3	172.2	169.4	138.0	174.5	1,147.6	1,565.3	+36
North Carolina	20.1	23.6	29.3	28.8	30.4	20.3	178.7	216.2	+21
North Dakota	6.4	4.8	7.5	6.7	6.6	6.3	36.6	42.2	+15
Ohio	97.5	127.8	142.6	142.6	105.4	108.7	838.4	973.5	+16
Oklahoma	14.5	18.1	20.0	20.5	18.0	15.5	140.2	170.1	+21
Oregon	16.7	16.3	18.8	22.4	19.0	16.8	157.9	155.1	- 2
Pennsylvania	r62.5	78.6	104.1	82.0	71.6	68.4	536.2	664.3	+24
Rhode Island	5.2	7.8	5.9	5.8	5.5	5.8	40.3	47.9	+19
South Carolina	6.9	6.7	9.6	10.6	7.3	4.1	57.2	67.0	+17
South Dakota	4.3	4.4	5.0	4.1	3.1	3.8	25.9	32.6	+26
Tennessee	21.8	25.1	28.5	26.4	25.2	19.9	185.5	213.9	+15
Texas	r105.9	107.3	114.4	133.1	95.6	104.4	919.5	985.1	+ 7
Utah	10.3	14.8	16.3	17.9	16.5	12.6	128.7	129.3	(1)
Vermont	1.3	.9	.4	3.3	.8	.8	8.2	7.9	-4
Virginia	40.2	52.1	52.4	63.2	36.5	44.0	354.5	433.4	+22
Washington	55.9	57.0	55.8	41.7	38.0	36.4	341.3	397.7	+17
West Virginia	5.3	17.5	8.2	5.7	6.5	5.7	67.1	65.6	- 2
Wisconsin	43.8	56.0	47.9	39.5	36.1	41.1	329.0	339.6	+ 3
Wyoming	2.6	2.2	4.1	1.6	3.4	5.7	22.8	26.9	+18

Source: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. [1]Change of less than one-half of 1 percent. NOTE: Data for Alaska and Hawaii are not yet available. [r]Revised.

Table C-6: Building Permit Activity: Number of New Dwelling Units, by Metropolitan-Nonmetropolitan Location and by State

(Housekeeping units only)

State	1958	1959					First 9 months		Percent change, 1st 9 mos. 1958-59
	Sept.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	1958	1959	
ALL STATES	100,958	113,535	112,951	102,869	97,441	95,806	749,376	896,743	+20
Metropolitan areas	78,292	87,971	87,049	80,054	74,937	74,054	578,716	694,888	+20
Nonmetropolitan areas	22,666	25,564	25,902	22,815	22,504	21,752	170,660	201,855	+18
Alabama	1,631	2,722	1,815	1,411	1,281	1,927	15,130	15,867	+5
Arizona	1,903	2,070	1,445	1,318	2,057	1,921	15,199	18,293	+20
Arkansas	419	296	350	257	388	339	3,368	3,151	−6
California	17,599	25,256	22,156	19,121	21,409	17,675	146,350	185,805	+27
Colorado	1,503	1,511	1,732	1,608	1,542	1,187	13,524	12,815	−5
Connecticut	1,655	2,125	2,030	1,596	1,387	1,484	10,550	13,401	+27
Delaware	178	431	307	133	257	91	2,439	2,048	−16
District of Columbia	321	58	20	87	55	40	3,752	614	−84
Florida	5,827	5,324	5,428	5,809	5,671	5,711	48,162	50,084	+4
Georgia	1,720	1,805	2,550	1,753	1,775	2,026	13,910	17,412	+25
Idaho	202	208	187	190	250	202	1,563	1,709	+9
Illinois	4,416	6,483	6,994	6,165	4,510	5,308	35,241	47,189	+34
Indiana	1,956	1,935	2,555	2,352	2,171	1,571	11,928	15,551	+30
Iowa	1,006	862	900	870	681	658	6,027	6,458	+7
Kansas	749	775	977	808	616	608	5,696	6,490	+14
Kentucky	1,105	876	902	1,114	1,049	1,204	6,982	8,601	+23
Louisiana	1,376	1,314	1,771	1,340	1,721	1,175	11,614	13,059	+12
Maine	134	176	162	129	114	188	904	1,005	+11
Maryland	2,860	2,950	2,221	2,621	2,627	1,953	19,060	21,889	+15
Massachusetts	1,960	2,453	2,494	2,219	1,779	1,955	14,117	16,025	+14
Michigan	4,810	3,631	3,822	4,065	3,199	3,511	28,175	29,612	+5
Minnesota	2,015	2,037	2,062	2,026	1,778	1,898	13,631	15,296	+12
Mississippi	213	351	494	341	356	219	2,331	3,240	+39
Missouri	2,161	1,673	1,908	1,935	2,318	1,662	12,451	16,997	+37
Montana	203	227	208	214	161	166	1,346	1,544	+15
Nebraska	957	720	628	577	451	843	3,997	5,103	+28
Nevada	228	388	289	135	359	352	2,013	2,631	+31
New Hampshire	138	263	170	184	135	181	1,106	1,487	+34
New Jersey	3,506	4,603	4,671	5,072	3,698	3,859	29,250	36,459	+25
New Mexico	954	711	751	528	616	702	7,036	6,883	−2
New York	10,105	9,452	9,302	7,271	7,455	8,555	56,286	76,738	+36
North Carolina	970	1,082	1,324	1,499	1,061	1,040	8,980	10,468	+17
North Dakota	417	261	249	254	416	318	1,779	1,967	+11
Ohio	5,222	5,741	6,725	5,751	5,091	5,300	37,033	44,028	+19
Oklahoma	811	953	1,028	912	969	910	6,169	8,372	+36
Oregon	584	754	803	864	681	817	4,679	6,418	+37
Pennsylvania	3,030	2,984	4,686	2,985	2,536	2,785	20,497	26,850	+31
Rhode Island	320	250	266	315	320	366	1,889	2,365	+25
South Carolina	311	400	365	304	350	210	2,644	3,288	+24
South Dakota	190	180	276	220	156	210	1,220	1,615	+32
Tennessee	1,391	1,787	1,768	1,226	1,357	1,155	10,318	13,368	+30
Texas	6,560	5,791	5,662	6,201	5,621	5,957	53,530	55,661	+4
Utah	613	924	826	805	747	757	5,393	6,458	+20
Vermont	45	23	23	40	33	46	231	233	+1
Virginia	2,628	3,076	2,598	4,014	2,415	2,886	19,447	25,039	+29
Washington	1,658	3,032	2,642	2,075	1,772	1,663	14,946	18,830	+26
West Virginia	230	280	285	231	231	252	1,866	2,152	+15
Wisconsin	1,988	2,192	1,971	1,821	1,677	1,853	14,262	15,070	+6
Wyoming	180	139	153	103	142	110	1,355	1,105	−18

Source: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. NOTE: Data for Alaska and Hawaii are not yet available.

Table C-7: Building Permit Activity: Valuation, in Selected Metropolitan Areas

Metropolitan area	Valuation (*in millions of dollars*)								Percent change, 1st 9 mos. 1958-59
	1958	1959					First 9 months		
	Sept.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	1958	1959	
Atlanta, Ga.	17.2	20.7	17.7	19.6	22.7	18.1	147.7	177.8	+20
Baltimore, Md.	21.2	24.4	20.0	17.2	23.9	16.7	162.8	194.3	+19
Birmingham, Ala.	6.4	14.0	6.7	7.6	8.9	11.6	69.8	80.8	+16
Boston, Mass.	22.8	26.8	24.4	22.6	30.9	20.2	196.0	253.5	+29
Buffalo, N. Y.	r12.5	19.1	19.0	18.3	13.5	14.3	114.2	117.5	+3
Chicago, Ill.	102.6	129.8	134.6	134.5	114.2	116.6	944.8	979.0	+4
Cleveland, Ohio	23.2	38.2	38.1	46.0	24.7	27.6	208.5	261.7	+26
Columbus, Ohio	15.9	17.0	17.7	16.0	15.1	12.0	146.9	135.1	-8
Denver, Colo.	16.0	21.1	25.2	18.3	20.2	19.4	141.1	213.0	+51
Detroit, Mich.	48.1	48.2	51.5	50.7	40.8	43.9	395.5	381.6	-4
Indianapolis, Ind.	10.9	11.4	12.9	30.3	12.7	8.3	79.1	106.7	+35
Los Angeles–Long Beach, Calif.	105.5	193.8	165.0	155.2	150.7	157.2	1,210.8	1,416.8	+17
Miami, Fla.	22.1	19.4	29.9	21.7	20.6	21.1	209.6	223.5	+ 7
Milwaukee, Wis.	12.0	23.1	13.7	12.5	11.2	11.9	116.3	118.7	+ 2
New York-Northeastern New Jersey	167.7	188.4	171.3	160.9	148.7	174.2	1,178.4	1,656.5	+41
Norfolk-Portsmouth, Va.	5.8	13.2	10.0	11.3	5.6	6.7	60.4	71.4	+18
Philadelphia, Pa.	38.2	46.9	69.7	63.5	38.9	45.7	341.5	423.3	+24
Phoenix, Ariz.	16.4	20.9	13.2	19.0	23.4	21.9	164.1	184.8	+13
Rochester, N. Y.	8.3	7.7	8.4	10.0	7.5	6.4	54.4	58.7	+ 8
Salt Lake City, Utah	5.2	6.7	5.9	12.5	7.2	7.1	71.0	65.0	- 8
San Diego, Calif.	26.1	40.6	43.7	31.5	38.3	52.9	241.6	350.5	+45
San Francisco-Oakland, Calif.	48.4	58.9	59.1	49.9	45.3	49.8	408.6	448.7	+10
Seattle, Wash.	32.0	25.7	26.6	24.7	22.8	20.7	172.5	216.7	+26
Washington, D. C.	r45.4	37.5	39.5	48.6	48.0	74.8	449.7	421.8	- 6

Source: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. rRevised.

Table C-8: Building Permit Activity: Number of New Dwelling Units, in Selected Metropolitan Areas

(Housekeeping only)

Metropolitan area	1958	1959					First 9 months		Percent change, 1st 9 mos. 1958-59
	Sept.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	1958	1959	
Atlanta, Ga.	992	1,084	1,563	1,020	1,108	1,212	7,645	10,524	+38
Baltimore, Md.	1,171	1,208	1,089	1,257	820	861	8,143	8,999	+11
Birmingham, Ala.	498	1,401	496	504	491	926	5,218	6,159	+18
Boston, Mass.	817	1,238	1,004	1,030	844	1,021	6,633	7,332	+11
Buffalo, N. Y.	633	729	741	571	643	482	5,062	4,761	- 6
Chicago, Ill.	3,877	5,813	6,440	5,600	3,991	4,665	30,739	42,452	+38
Cleveland, Ohio	1,035	1,463	1,151	1,681	969	1,107	7,480	9,886	+32
Columbus, Ohio	900	859	874	714	801	671	7,249	6,787	- 6
Denver, Colo.	921	1,079	1,196	1,069	1,092	798	8,222	8,739	+ 6
Detroit, Mich.	3,154	2,160	2,103	2,476	2,002	2,126	17,550	17,908	+ 2
Indianapolis, Ind.	727	709	604	850	873	498	3,912	4,986	+27
Los Angeles–Long Beach, Calif.	5,283	9,989	8,415	7,034	7,788	6,310	61,376	70,617	+15
Miami, Fla.	1,575	1,118	1,518	1,279	1,232	1,543	14,210	12,359	-13
Milwaukee, Wis.	542	631	657	537	488	580	5,068	4,903	- 3
New York-Northeastern New Jersey	10,822	10,304	10,341	7,383	8,141	9,291	61,785	84,940	+37
Norfolk-Portsmouth, Va.	417	828	400	508	379	489	3,405	4,005	+18
Philadelphia, Pa.	2,483	2,174	3,305	3,451	1,873	2,259	15,403	20,669	+34
Phoenix, Ariz.	1,366	1,728	870	977	1,733	1,480	11,962	13,476	+13
Rochester, N. Y.	251	382	346	507	401	357	2,163	2,922	+35
Salt Lake City, Utah	333	424	400	454	409	345	2,988	3,111	+ 4
San Diego, Calif.	1,970	3,021	2,849	1,952	2,610	3,478	16,208	23,384	+44
San Francisco-Oakland, Calif.	2,169	3,185	2,699	2,680	2,459	2,153	18,778	23,137	+23
Seattle, Wash.	923	1,377	1,229	1,290	1,001	997	7,561	10,861	+44
Washington, D. C.	2,477	2,326	1,382	3,232	2,445	1,923	17,462	19,231	+10

Source: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Table C-9: Building Permit Activity: Valuation in Selected Metropolitan Areas by Type of Building Construction

First 9 months 1959 *(thousands of dollars)*

Type of building construction	Atlanta, Ga.	Baltimore Md.	Birmingham, Ala.	Boston, Mass.	Buffalo, N. Y.	Chicago, Ill.	Cleveland, Ohio	Columbus, Ohio
All building construction[1]	177,799	194,345	80,803	253,511	117,478	979,034	261,717	135,069
New dwelling units[2]	89,398	98,566	53,891	88,248	53,118	602,817	152,497	94,299
New nonresidential building	74,125	75,980	18,287	127,598	55,222	287,492	82,812	28,568
Commercial buildings	34,053	16,516	9,609	76,962	10,819	67,532	29,172	9,712
Amusement buildings	2,543	4,072	272	1,999	1,154	5,296	3,526	555
Commercial garages	1,247	222	420	226	256	445	417	0
Gasoline and service stations	897	938	285	729	654	4,753	859	783
Office buildings	15,259	2,893	2,386	66,009	1,836	15,604	6,895	3,655
Stores and other mercantile bldgs.	14,106	8,391	6,247	7,999	6,918	41,433	17,474	4,719
Community buildings	25,010	34,664	4,353	32,650	25,007	95,882	34,179	12,338
Educational buildings	10,850	19,875	798	23,953	16,112	47,899	16,221	4,680
Institutional buildings	8,654	9,360	932	4,774	5,397	26,098	11,867	6,113
Religious buildings	5,506	5,429	2,623	3,924	3,498	21,885	6,091	1,545
Garages, private residential	207	549	294	1,079	3,052	19,783	5,151	1,944
Industrial buildings	5,453	3,249	2,004	11,731	3,897	76,939	10,118	2,647
Public utilities buildings	6,955	7,058	996	3,338	2,414	12,897	1,174	368
All other nonresidential buildings	2,448	13,944	1,031	1,838	10,034	14,460	3,019	1,559
Additions and alterations	11,923	17,922	8,551	36,143	8,936	79,802	21,875	8,719

Type of building construction	Denver, Colo.	Detroit, Mich.	Indianapolis, Ind.	Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif.	Miami, Fla.	Milwaukee, Wis.	New York-Northeastern New Jersey	Norfolk-Portsmouth, Va.
All building construction[1]	212,996	381,639	106,702	1,416,838	223,468	118,697	1,656,511	71,391
New dwelling units[2]	98,776	227,072	60,021	749,176	115,888	63,203	919,779	40,777
New nonresidential building	95,032	110,036	37,369	487,303	70,108	41,221	596,455	23,950
Commercial buildings	17,887	32,805	4,495	157,917	25,769	8,937	295,563	10,661
Amusement buildings	1,162	2,261	226	12,349	975	1,642	24,445	591
Commercial garages	154	1,198	11	1,625	0	291	11,472	0
Gasoline and service stations	934	2,657	234	4,488	1,857	696	4,496	168
Office buildings	4,376	7,176	1,542	81,227	5,341	997	198,012	5,699
Stores and other mercantile bldgs.	11,262	19,513	2,483	58,228	17,596	5,311	57,137	4,204
Community buildings	16,502	33,090	7,866	134,642	22,097	20,817	190,188	3,809
Educational buildings	10,190	19,781	5,102	91,491	11,147	15,080	107,711	2,109
Institutional buildings	3,680	3,981	654	22,789	7,970	3,266	54,592	860
Religious buildings	26,632	9,328	2,111	20,362	2,980	2,470	27,885	840
Garages, private residential	1,719	17,977	1,268	5,610	686	3,487	8,411	495
Industrial buildings	11,171	16,117	4,599	75,790	5,675	5,737	73,598	3,140
Public utilities buildings	1,169	5,414	18,575	46,236	8,517	769	12,033	4,189
All other nonresidential buildings	46,584	4,632	566	67,108	7,364	1,475	16,662	1,656
Additions and alterations	12,909	41,170	6,682	169,364	29,971	13,531	129,319	6,659

Type of building construction	Philadelphia, Pa.	Phoenix, Ariz.	Rochester, N. Y.	Salt Lake City, Utah	San Diego, Calif.	San Francisco-Oakland, Calif.	Seattle, Wash.	Washington, D. C.
All building construction[1]	423,336	184,771	58,686	64,988	350,458	448,691	216,728	421,839
New dwelling units[2]	229,489	117,463	38,418	37,655	258,353	262,235	133,199	214,182
New nonresidential building	140,776	56,222	15,694	17,602	74,120	127,358	63,885	180,814
Commercial buildings	50,205	32,050	2,132	4,338	27,346	54,346	16,646	75,856
Amusement buildings	4,744	984	340	616	3,059	5,591	1,950	3,317
Commercial garages	1,766	75	0	0	1,502	3,841	1,313	1,052
Gasoline and service stations	2,483	905	347	371	516	1,212	1,242	1,164
Office buildings	8,284	22,048	377	892	4,648	23,645	4,984	42,875
Stores and other mercantile bldgs.	32,927	8,038	1,068	2,458	17,621	20,057	7,157	27,449
Community buildings	62,381	11,024	3,883	1,879	26,908	24,915	31,516	76,919
Educational buildings	38,621	7,417	1,726	331	19,640	11,932	18,819	58,484
Institutional buildings	18,232	615	1,017	0	3,517	6,785	8,211	13,692
Religious buildings	5,528	2,992	1,140	1,548	3,751	6,198	4,487	4,743
Garages, private residential	2,760	203	1,411	726	2,375	1,405	684	469
Industrial buildings	176,668	9,389	4,116	5,314	7,988	22,085	8,014	6,988
Public utilities buildings	1,097	298	3,410	3,581	1,550	9,391	2,228	7,460
All other nonresidential buildings	6,665	3,259	741	1,764	7,952	15,217	4,797	13,122
Additions and alterations	47,531	8,830	4,559	8,726	13,385	56,991	18,056	25,950

Source: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Part D--Contracts

Table D-1: Contract Awards: Public Construction, by Ownership and Type of Construction[1]

Ownership and type of construction	Value *(in millions of dollars)*									Percent change, first 11 months 1958-59
	1958	1959						First 11 months		
	Nov.	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	1958	1959	
TOTAL PUBLIC CONSTRUCTION	812.6	1,388.5	1,021.9	910.8	815.2	882.7	818.4	12,521.3	10,591.1	-15
FEDERALLY OWNED	111.9	[2]371.9	103.5	173.1	147.7	189.1	163.3	2,721.1	2,160.0	-21
Residential buildings	7.8	38.2	25.5	53.3	26.2	29.8	1.4	589.8	250.1	-58
Nonresidential buildings	39.3	170.0	58.3	17.2	52.8	38.5	61.2	900.0	781.1	-13
Educational	3.2	11.8	1.7	1.3	25.8	1.7	4.1	43.5	60.5	+39
Hospital and institutional	3.4	17.2	8.2	2.0	.1	4.1	0	72.8	54.9	-25
Administrative and service	10.8	34.8	26.8	2.1	18.1	13.8	5.0	168.0	200.1	+19
Other nonresidential buildings	21.9	106.2	21.6	11.8	8.8	18.9	52.1	615.7	465.6	-24
Airfield buildings	5.9	44.8	10.6	5.3	0	1.2	2.0	185.7	151.7	-18
Troop housing	1.1	8.3	0	.7	0	.1	.1	88.0	42.9	-51
Warehouses	1.8	3.6	1.0	.1	.1	.2	1.0	35.3	16.9	-52
All other	13.1	49.5	10.0	5.7	8.7	17.4	49.0	306.7	254.1	-17
Airfields [3]	14.7	47.6	3.7	21.5	8.1	4.2	14.8	447.5	257.2	-43
Conservation and development	17.0	63.3	7.2	33.3	25.9	22.9	59.4	423.7	464.8	+10
Highways	2.0	12.8	2.0	6.8	8.8	4.9	22.1	93.5	78.3	-16
Electric power	26.9	10.4	2.4	29.1	14.6	81.4	.8	106.8	211.6	+98
All other federally owned	4.2	29.6	4.4	11.9	11.3	7.4	3.6	159.8	116.9	-27
STATE AND LOCALLY OWNED	700.7	1,016.6	918.4	737.7	667.5	693.6	655.1	9,800.2	8,431.1	-14
Residential buildings	26.9	37.4	9.5	19.8	29.8	26.0	19.9	459.6	287.4	-37
Nonresidential buildings	246.0	313.7	295.6	280.9	253.6	260.6	258.0	3,304.3	2,946.8	-11
Educational	162.0	204.2	201.2	183.1	171.4	203.6	168.9	2,229.4	2,016.7	-10
Hospital and institutional	14.4	35.0	22.5	20.9	25.5	12.6	13.9	314.3	274.8	-13
Administrative and service	40.8	45.1	37.6	34.1	17.8	19.1	31.9	410.4	303.1	-26
Other nonresidential buildings	28.8	29.4	34.3	42.8	38.9	25.3	43.3	350.2	352.2	+1
Highways	336.3	446.7	383.7	286.8	248.0	256.3	280.2	4,145.7	3,478.5	-16
Sewer and water systems	67.0	133.5	105.2	92.3	82.2	89.4	60.7	967.9	1,062.1	+10
Sewer	51.8	94.8	76.3	63.2	52.8	52.8	45.4	652.0	680.6	+4
Water	15.2	38.7	28.9	29.1	29.4	36.6	15.3	315.9	381.5	+21
Public service enterprises	10.9	58.8	100.5	26.7	28.6	24.1	23.6	655.9	398.3	-39
Electric power	6.1	37.2	76.7	13.8	19.2	9.3	11.8	441.2	229.2	-48
Other	4.8	21.6	23.8	12.9	9.4	14.8	11.8	214.7	169.1	-21
Conservation and development	5.8	18.4	7.9	18.6	12.8	22.9	6.3	112.4	133.2	+19
All other State and locally owned	7.8	8.1	16.0	12.6	12.5	14.3	6.4	154.4	124.8	-19

Source: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. [1] Includes major force-account projects started, principally by TVA and State highway departments. [2] Includes construction contracts awarded under Lease-Purchase programs which terminated with P.L. 85-844, approved August 28, 1958. [3] Beginning with January 1958, includes missile launching facilities which were previously included under all other federally owned.

Table D-2: Contract Awards: Highway Construction, by Ownership, Source of Funds, and Type of Facility[1]

Ownership, source of funds, and type of facility	Value *(in millions of dollars)*									Percent change, first 11 months 1958-59
	1958	1959						First 11 months		
	Nov.	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	1958	1959	
ALL HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION	338.3	459.5	385.7	293.6	256.8	261.2	302.3	4,239.2	3,556.8	-16
FEDERALLY OWNED	2.0	12.8	2.0	6.8	8.8	4.9	22.1	93.5	78.3	-16
STATE OWNED	317.6	383.7	328.4	225.8	196.2	208.4	252.1	3,673.7	2,986.9	-19
Federally aided projects:										
Total value	297.3	271.4	248.2	187.1	158.1	173.1	224.2	3,221.7	2,454.3	-24
Federal funds	214.4	185.3	168.8	137.0	109.7	126.2	160.8	2,312.8	1,755.5	-24
Independent State projects:										
Total value	20.3	112.3	80.2	38.7	38.1	35.3	27.9	452.0	532.6	+18
Toll facilities	.9	37.9	.1	.0	3.8	.1	0	35.5	55.5	+56
LOCALLY OWNED [2]	18.7	63.0	55.3	61.0	51.8	47.9	28.1	472.0	491.6	+4

Source: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. [1] Includes force-account work started on Federal and State projects. [2] By municipalities and counties.

Chart 8.

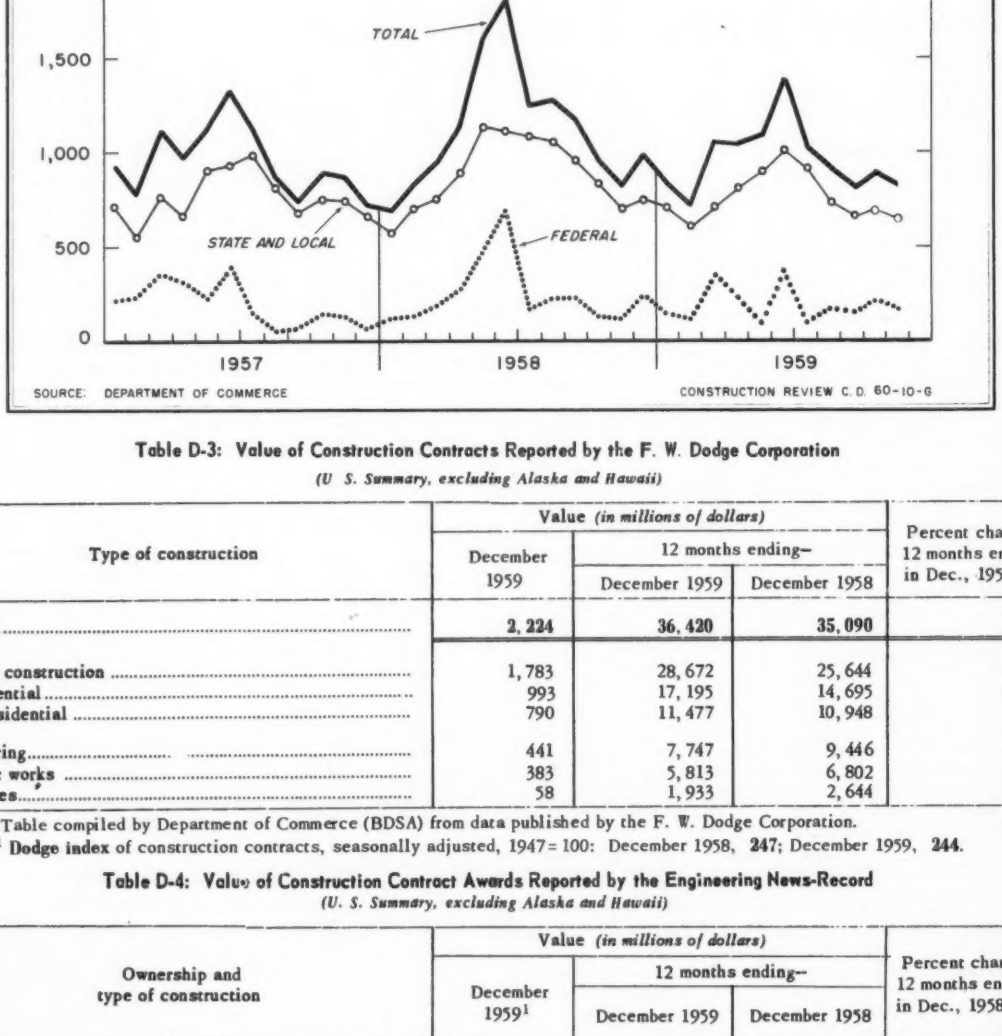


Table D-3: Value of Construction Contracts Reported by the F. W. Dodge Corporation

(U. S. Summary, excluding Alaska and Hawaii)

Type of construction	Value *(in millions of dollars)*			Percent change, 12 months ending in Dec., 1958-59
	December 1959	12 months ending–		
		December 1959	December 1958	
TOTAL[1]	**2,224**	**36,420**	**35,090**	**+4**
Building construction	1,783	28,672	25,644	+12
Residential	993	17,195	14,695	+17
Nonresidential	790	11,477	10,948	+5
Engineering	441	7,747	9,446	–18
Public works	383	5,813	6,802	–15
Utilities	58	1,933	2,644	–27

Source: Table compiled by Department of Commerce (BDSA) from data published by the F. W. Dodge Corporation.
[1] Dodge index of construction contracts, seasonally adjusted, 1947=100: December 1958, **247**; December 1959, **244**.

Table D-4: Value of Construction Contract Awards Reported by the Engineering News-Record

(U. S. Summary, excluding Alaska and Hawaii)

Ownership and type of construction	Value *(in millions of dollars)*			Percent change, 12 months ending in Dec., 1958-59
	December 1959[1]	12 months ending–		
		December 1959	December 1958	
TOTAL	**1,464**	**19,392**	**19,166**	**+1**
Privately owned	**869**	**10,096**	**7,731**	**+31**
Publicly owned	**595**	**9,422**	**11,435**	**–18**
Private industrial buildings	219	2,880	1,757	+64
Buildings, except private industrial	758	9,663	9,199	+5
Highways and bridges	100	3,312	4,445	–25
Sewer systems	47	621	619	([2])
Water systems	16	355	307	+16
Unclassified and all other	324	2,690	2,845	–5

Source: Table compiled by Department of Commerce (BDSA) from data published by the Engineering News-Record. Data include only those projects with contract values above the following minimum sizes: Water supply, earthwork, and waterways–$44,000; other public works–$73,000; industrial buildings–$93,000; other buildings–$344,000. [1] Five weeks. [2] Change of less than one-half of 1 percent.

Part E--Costs

Table E-1: Construction Cost Indexes

Compiler and coverage	Indexes (1947-49=100)									Percent change, Nov.
	1959						1956	1957	1958	
	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Nov.	Nov.	Nov.	1958-59
American Appraisal Company	150	150	151	151	151	152	137	143	147	+ 3
Associated General Contractors	160	161	161	162	163	163	145	152	156	+ 4
E. H. Boeckh and Associates (20 city average):										
Residences	137.9	138.2	138.4	138.4	138.4	138.7	130.3	132.2	134.4	+ 3
Apartments, hotels, and office buildings	149.2	149.6	149.8	149.9	149.9	150.1	138.7	142.2	145.4	+ 3
Commercial and factory buildings	152.5	152.8	153.0	153.0	153.0	153.2	140.7	145.1	148.4	+ 3
Engineering News-Record:										
Building	163.0	163.9	164.8	165.2	165.1	164.7	148.8	153.6	159.0	+ 4
Construction	176.6	178.7	180.1	180.3	180.2	179.8	156.4	163.8	171.9	+ 5
Department of Commerce composite[1]	141	142	142	142	142	143	134	138	139	+ 3

Sources as stated above. [1] A composite of cost indexes, compiled by the Bureau of the Census, representative of the major types of construction weighted by the current relative importance of each type.

Table E-2: Indexes of Wholesale Prices of Construction Materials, by Selected Groups and Commodities

Commodity	(1947-49=100, unless otherwise specified)									Percent change, December
	1959						1956	1957	1958	
	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Dec.	Dec.	Dec.	1958-59
ALL CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS[1]	135.3	135.4	135.0	135.0	134.6	134.8	130.5	130.1	132.0	+ 2
Lumber and wood products:										
Softwoods:										
Douglas fir	135.6	136.0	132.8	130.4	124.9	126.5	120.0	110.0	118.0	+ 7
Southern pine	117.4	117.7	118.5	118.6	118.5	118.4	119.0	113.7	114.1	+ 4
Other softwoods	141.0	142.3	142.2	139.6	137.7	135.7	133.0	130.2	130.6	+ 4
Hardwoods used in construction	123.6	123.4	123.1	122.8	123.3	124.1	121.1	111.2	117.6	+ 6
Millwork	137.7	138.6	138.7	138.7	r 138.1	137.9	128.5	127.7	130.5	+ 6
Plywood	102.4	100.9	96.6	96.5	94.5	96.9	94.6	95.6	99.1	- 2
Softwood	99.9	97.2	89.1	89.1	85.3	89.9	87.3	89.1	94.9	- 5
Hardwood	106.8	106.5	106.5	106.3	106.3	106.3	104.2	104.3	105.1	+ 1
Building paper and board	147.3	147.6	147.6	147.6	147.6	147.6	138.1	141.7	143.7	+ 3
Insulation board	149.9	150.4	150.4	150.4	150.4	150.4	(2)	(2)	145.3	+ 4
Hardboard *(Jan. 1958 =100)*	100.4	100.4	100.4	100.4	100.4	100.4	(2)	(2)	99.2	+ 1
Prepared paint	128.3	128.3	128.3	128.3	128.3	128.3	124.1	128.4	128.2	(3)
Metals and metal products:										
Finished mill and foundry products:										
Structural steel shapes	199.6	199.6	199.6	199.6	199.6	199.6	170.5	192.3	199.6	0
Reinforcing bars	195.0	195.0	195.0	195.0	195.0	195.0	177.4	189.6	195.0	0
Galvanized sheets, carbon	160.4	160.4	160.4	161.6	r 163.2	163.2	153.1	153.1	161.9	+ 1
Black steel pipe, carbon	190.9	190.9	190.9	190.9	190.9	190.9	176.5	190.3	190.9	0
Wire nails, 8d common	182.2	182.2	182.2	182.2	182.2	182.2	173.6	182.2	182.2	0
Copper water tubing	140.3	139.6	147.6	149.7	156.1	156.1	164.4	146.6	146.3	+ 7
Building wire	126.7	126.7	126.7	137.2	145.8	145.8	148.9	114.6	116.8	+ 25
Nonmetallic sheathed cable	84.8	84.8	84.8	91.5	95.9	95.9	92.9	78.2	87.1	+ 10
Builders' hardware:										
Cabinet hinge	136.4	136.4	136.4	136.4	136.4	136.4	139.1	137.2	137.2	- 1
Door lock sets	155.1	155.1	155.1	155.1	155.1	155.1	141.6	149.4	155.2	(3)
Butts	168.4	168.4	168.4	168.4	168.4	168.4	168.4	168.4	168.4	0
Fabricated metal products used in construction:										
Plumbing fixtures and brass fittings[1]	130.9	131.0	131.0	131.0	132.4	133.2	133.9	128.5	124.8	+ 7
Enameled iron fixtures	120.8	120.8	120.8	120.8	123.9	125.3	125.3	125.8	115.7	+ 8
Vitreous china fixtures	123.1	123.1	123.1	123.1	125.5	127.4	124.1	124.2	116.0	+ 10
Brass fittings	144.0	144.1	144.1	144.1	144.1	144.1	142.6	135.0	135.9	+ 6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table E-2: Indexes of Wholesale Prices of Construction Materials, by Selected Groups and Commodities--Continued

Commodity	(1947-49=100, unless otherwise specified)									Percent change, December
	1959						1956	1957	1958	
	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Dec.	Dec.	Dec.	1958-59
Metals and metal products--Con.										
Fabricated metal products used in construction--Con.										
Heating equipment[1]	121.7	121.6	121.4	121.5	121.5	121.6	122.1	121.5	121.8	([3])
Steam and hot water equipment	154.7	154.7	154.7	154.7	154.7	155.4	144.1	149.5	154.7	+1
Warm air furnaces	123.4	123.4	123.4	123.4	123.4	123.2	130.6	126.6	123.9	-1
Fuel burning equipment, automatic	115.8	115.9	115.9	115.9	115.2	115.2	112.0	115.8	116.0	-1
Water heaters, domestic	99.5	99.0	98.4	98.7	99.0	99.0	107.9	103.0	100.3	-1
Metal doors, sash, and trim	134.2	134.2	134.2	134.2	134.2	134.2	148.3	142.8	140.1	-4
Tanks and sheet metal products:										
Steel roofing *(Jan. 1958=100)*	104.7	104.7	104.7	105.4	106.5	106.5	([2])	([2])	105.7	+1
Corrugated aluminum roofing *(Jan. 1958=100)*	96.3	96.3	96.3	96.3	96.3	96.3	([2])	([2])	96.3	0
Escalators and elevators	139.7	139.7	139.7	140.0	140.0	140.0	132.2	140.7	139.0	+1
Fans and blowers, except portable	182.2	182.2	182.2	182.2	182.2	182.2	171.7	180.2	181.6	([3])
Kitchen cabinets										
Nonmetallic minerals products used in construction:										
Flat glass:										
Plate glass	145.0	145.0	145.0	145.0	145.0	145.0	145.7	145.7	144.3	+1
Window glass	145.3	145.3	145.3	145.3	145.3	145.3	145.9	145.9	145.3	0
Concrete ingredients	140.4	140.4	140.4	140.4	140.4	140.4	131.7	136.9	139.2	+1
Sand, gravel, and crushed stone	130.0	130.0	130.1	130.1	130.2	130.2	123.2	127.9	129.2	+1
Portland cement	152.2	152.2	152.1	152.1	152.1	152.1	141.4	147.2	150.6	+1
Concrete products	129.9	129.7	130.2	130.3	130.3	130.5	125.3	127.2	128.4	+2
Building block	118.0	117.8	118.1	118.6	118.6	118.6	116.9	119.7	117.2	+1
Concrete pipe	159.2	159.2	159.2	159.2	159.2	160.3	148.6	149.1	155.3	+3
Ready-mixed concrete *(Jan. 1958=100)*	101.7	101.6	102.0	102.0	102.0	102.1	([2])	([2])	100.6	+2
Structural clay products used in construction:	139.6	139.4	139.5	139.4	139.7	139.9	134.3	135.3	137.2	+2
Building brick	139.6	139.2	139.4	139.4	139.4	139.9	134.7	135.6	137.1	+2
Clay tile	130.7	130.7	130.7	130.7	131.3	131.3	127.3	127.6	129.6	+1
Clay sewer pipe	165.6	165.6	165.6	164.8	164.8	164.8	152.1	156.8	159.4	+3
Gypsum products	133.1	133.1	133.1	133.1	133.1	133.1	127.1	127.1	133.1	0
Lath	128.6	128.6	128.6	128.6	128.6	128.6	123.5	123.8	128.6	0
Wallboard	130.4	130.4	130.4	130.4	130.4	130.4	124.9	124.9	130.4	0
Plaster	144.6	144.6	144.6	144.6	144.6	144.6	136.2	136.2	144.6	0
Prepared asphalt roofing	111.9	111.9	110.8	110.8	113.6	113.6	114.4	124.6	118.5	-4
Other nonmetallic minerals used in construction[1]	136.9	136.9	136.9	136.9	136.9	136.9	126.6	134.0	134.4	+2
Insulation materials	102.9	102.9	102.9	102.9	102.9	102.9	100.3	103.8	104.0	-1
Asbestos cement shingles	167.0	167.0	167.0	167.0	167.0	167.0	149.8	160.8	160.8	+4
Miscellaneous products:										
Kitchen cabinets, metal, base only	151.6	151.6	151.6	152.7	152.7	152.7	142.0	151.2	151.6	+1
Linoleum, inlaid	130.5	130.5	130.5	130.5	130.5	130.5	128.4	125.6	128.6	+2
Asphalt floor tile	98.4	98.4	100.4	101.5	101.5	101.5	106.3	95.3	98.4	+3
Rubber floor tile	114.9	114.9	114.9	114.9	114.9	114.9	110.6	113.3	114.9	0

Source: Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics [1] Includes items not shown separately. [2] Not available.
[3] Change of less than one-half of 1 percent. [r] Revised.

Table E-3: Wholesale Prices of Selected Construction Materials

Commodity	Unit	1959		1958
		November	October	November
LUMBER				
Douglas fir:				
Dimension, construction, 25% standard, 2"x4", RL., green, S4S, mixed dimension c/l, f.o.b. mill	M bd. ft.	$69.580	$72.651	$63.921
Boards, construction, 25% standard, RL., green, S4S, 1"x8", loose, mixed c/l of boards and dimension, f.o.b. mill	M bd. ft.	66.689	69.467	59.584
Timbers, construction, 8"x8" to 12"x12", RL., rough or S4S, green, c/l or mixed cars, f.o.b. mill	M bd. ft.	80.364	82.046	69.006
Southern pine:				
Dimension, No. 2, 2" x 4" x 16', S4S, dried, SL., f.o.b. mill	M bd. ft.	90.964	90.894	87.523
Boards, No. 2, 1"x6"xRL., S4S, dried, SL., c/l or mixed cars, f.o.b. mill	M bd. ft.	82.273	82.461	78.574
*Ponderosa pine boards, No. 3, 1" x 12", S4S, dry, c/l or mixed cars, f.o.b. mill	M bd. ft.	75.660	76.650	.....
Oak, red, flooring, select, plain, 25/32" thick, 2-1/4" face, bundled, c/l, f.o.b. mill	M bd. ft.	179.216	180.382	174.968
Maple flooring, 2d grade, 25/32"x2-1/4" face, SL, c/1, f.o.b. mill	M bd. ft.	210.192	210.031	212.635
MILLWORK				
Door, flush type, interior, hardwood face, veneer, premium grade, as per CS-200-55, 2'6"x6'8"x1-3/8", f.o.b. factory, c/l, freight allowed	Each	7.934	7.934	7.822
Window unit, wood, double hung, Ponderosa pine, 2'4"x4'6", with frame sash, glazing, weather stripping and sash balance as per CS-190-53, mixed c/l, f.o.b. factory	Each	14.221	14.221	12.987
PLYWOOD				
Douglas fir, interior, grade A-D, 1/4"x48"x96", 3 ply, f.o.b. mill	M sq. ft.	60.679	64.015	72.251
*Douglas fir, interior, grade C-D, 5/16"x48"x96", 5 ply, f.o.b. mill	M sq. ft.	85.904	89.056	.....
Plywood, birch, standard panel, grade 1-3 or 1-4, type II glue, 3 ply 1/4" thick, 48"x96", c/1, f.o.b. factory	M sq. ft.	213.088	213.088	213.737
PREPARED PAINT				
Latex, water-thinned, inside, first grade, delivered	Gallon	3.295	3.295	2.743
Varnish, floor, first grade, delivered	Gallon	4.138	4.138	4.126
Enamel, white or colors, gloss, first grade, delivered	Gallon	5.127	5.127	5.133
Inside, flat, white, first grade, delivered	Gallon	3.401	3.401	3.396
Outside, white or colors, first grade, delivered	Gallon	4.797	4.797	4.803
METAL PRODUCTS				
Structural shapes, carbon steel, 6"x4"x1/2" angles, 30' long, ASTM spec. A-7, base quantity, f.o.b. mill	100 lb.	6.167	6.167	6.167
Bars, reinforcing, carbon steel, 3/4" round x 30' long with 10% shorts, ASTM spec. A-15, 57T, base quantity, f.o.b. mill	100 lb.	6.385	6.385	6.385
Sheets, galvanized, carbon steel, 24 gage x 30" wide x 96" long, commercial coating, base chemistry, base packaging, base quantity, f.o.b. mill	100 lb.	8.675	8.679	8.695
Pipe, standard, black, carbon steel, buttweld, threaded and coupled, 1-1/4" nominal, random lengths c/1, wt. 228 lbs. per 100', f.o.b. mill	100 ft.	19.905	19.905	19.903
Pipe, standard, galvanized, carbon steel, buttweld, threaded and coupled, 1-1/4" nominal, random lengths c/1, wt. 228 lbs. per 100', f.o.b. mill	100 ft.	23.585	23.503	23.583
Nails, wire, carbon steel, 8d common, c/1, f.o.b. mill	100 lb.	9.825	9.825	9.828
Soil pipe, cast iron, 4", single hub, extra heavy, f.o.b. foundry	5' length	3.745	3.745	3.617
Copper water tubing, type L, 3/4" size, .045" wall thickness, shipped in 60' coils, 10,000' lots or more, f.o.b. mill, freight allowed	Foot	.288	.276	.266
Building wire, type RH-RW, size 12, solid, single braid, f.o.b. destination, or freight prepaid or allowed on specified amounts	M ft.	19.263	18.116	16.380
Insect screening, aluminum, 18x14 mesh, 30" wide, c/1, f.o.b. factory	100 sq. ft.	5.890	5.890	5.890

See footnotes at end of table.

Table E-3: Wholesale Prices of Selected Construction Materials--Continued

Commodity	Unit	1959		1958
		November	October	November
PLUMBING EQUIPMENT				
Bathtub, 5', enameled iron, recessed, f.o.b. factory, freight allowed	*Each*	$55.179	$53.778	$50.725
Lavatory, 20"x18" and 19"x17", enameled iron, f.o.b. plant, freight allowed	*Each*	13.382	13.066	12.422
Water closet, vitreous china, closed coupled, reverse trap, f.o.b. plant, freight allowed	*Each*	23.754	23.363	21.970
Sink, 32"x21", enameled steel, acid resisting, 2-compartment, f.o.b. plant, freight allowed	*Each*	12.711	12.711	13.390
HEATING EQUIPMENT				
Convectors, nonferrous, free standing, average steam rating 40.8 to 43.0, f.o.b. factory, freight allowed	*Sq. ft.*	.466	.466	.461
Furnace, warm air:				
Steel, forced air, oil fired, with burner, bonnet output 90,000-115,000 BTU, f.o.b. factory, freight allowance	*Each*	242.910	242.910	245.632
** Steel, forced air, gas fired, input rating 85,000-110,000 BTU, f.o.b. factory, freight allowance	*Each*	151.676	.....	.....
Furnace, floor, gas fired, manual controls, input rating 40,000-50,000 BTU, f.o.b. factory	*Each*	61.925	61.925	58.283
Oil burner, mechanical forced draft, 1½-3 gal. per hr., f.o.b. factory	*Each*	111.615	113.575	113.976
Water heater, gas fired, automatic, 1-year guarantee, 30-gal. steel storage tank, f.o.b. factory, freight allowed	*Each*	([1])	([1])	([1])
NONMETALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS				
Sand, construction, f.o.b. plant	*Ton*	1.345	1.342	1.310
Gravel, for concrete, 1-1/2" maximum, f.o.b. plant	*Ton*	1.623	1.622	1.595
Crushed stone, for concrete, 1-1/2" maximum, f.o.b. plant	*Ton*	1.672	1.672	1.676
Building blocks, concrete, lightweight aggregate, 8"x8"x16", f.o.b. plant	*Each*	.194	.194	.192
Building brick, clay, f.o.b. plant	*Thousand*	31.763	31.763	31.057
Partition tile, clay, scored, 4"x12"x12", 3-cell, 16 lbs., f.o.b. plant	*Thousand*	138.087	138.087	137.031
Lath, gypsum, 3/8"x16"x48", f.o.b. plant, freight equalized	*M sq. ft.*	26.174	26.174	26.012
Wallboard, gypsum, 3/8"x48", varying lengths, f.o.b. plant, freight equalized	*M sq. ft.*	34.463	34.463	34.300
Shingles, asphalt, strip, thick square butt, 210 lbs., f.o.b. factory, freight allowance	*Square*	5.679	5.532	5.906
Siding shingles, asbestos cement, f.o.b. plant, freight equalized	*Square*	12.277	12.277	11.917

Source: Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. *Beginning with January 1959, prices not comparable with those for previous periods because of a change in specification. **Beginning with November 1959, prices not comparable with those for previous periods because of a change in specification. [1] Not available.

(NOTE: Tables E-4 and E-5, Union Hourly Wage Scales for Selected Building Trades, are shown quarterly in the March, June, September, and December issues.)

Part F--Materials Output

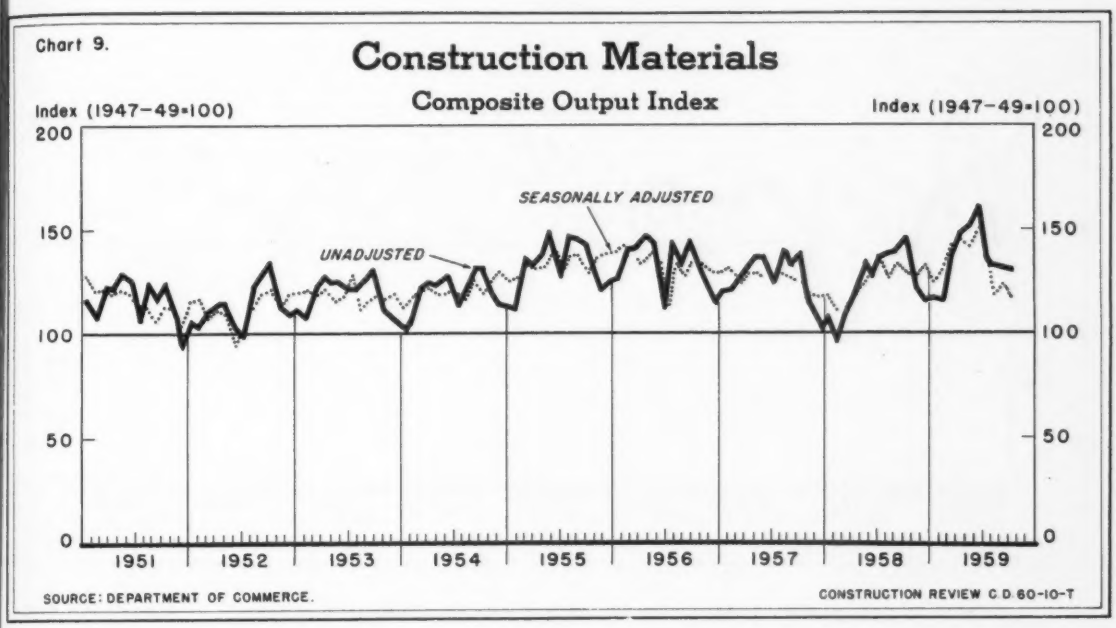


Table F-1: Construction Materials: Indexes of Output (Unadjusted and Seasonally Adjusted)

(Monthly average 1947-49=100)

Materials group	Monthly Indexes											
	Unadjusted							Seasonally adjusted				
	Annual average		1958		1959			1958		1959		
	1957	1958	Sept.	Oct.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Sept.	Oct.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
Composite	**125.7**	**125.5**	**139.3**	**r146.5**	**131.7**	**130.8**	(1)	**r133.1**	**r129.7**	**125.2**	**115.2**	(1)
Lumber and wood products	115.7	121.9	133.4	145.0	146.0	151.2	131.3	129.1	129.1	141.3	134.2	138.4
Millwork	118.8	108.4	138.5	138.9	140.4	126.0	92.5	124.2	120.7	125.7	108.5	98.0
Paint, varnish, and lacquer	117.4	124.9	130.9	129.1	139.9	131.8	109.8	130.4	123.7	139.6	125.2	128.0
Portland cement	148.5	155.1	189.0	196.5	195.0	186.2	156.1	169.5	170.3	174.3	160.8	156.7
Asphalt products	96.5	102.6	125.5	120.3	133.0	147.7	81.1	108.8	95.0	116.0	116.2	93.6
Heating and plumbing equipment	120.0	127.2	165.3	174.0	170.7	176.3	(1)	126.6	135.9	130.2	137.5	(1)
Iron and steel products	143.0	123.7	131.4	134.2	64.1	65.3	(1)	131.5	122.0	64.5	59.2	(1)
Clay construction products	133.2	132.3	147.8	159.5	162.5	167.9	(1)	142.4	140.3	156.7	146.4	(1)

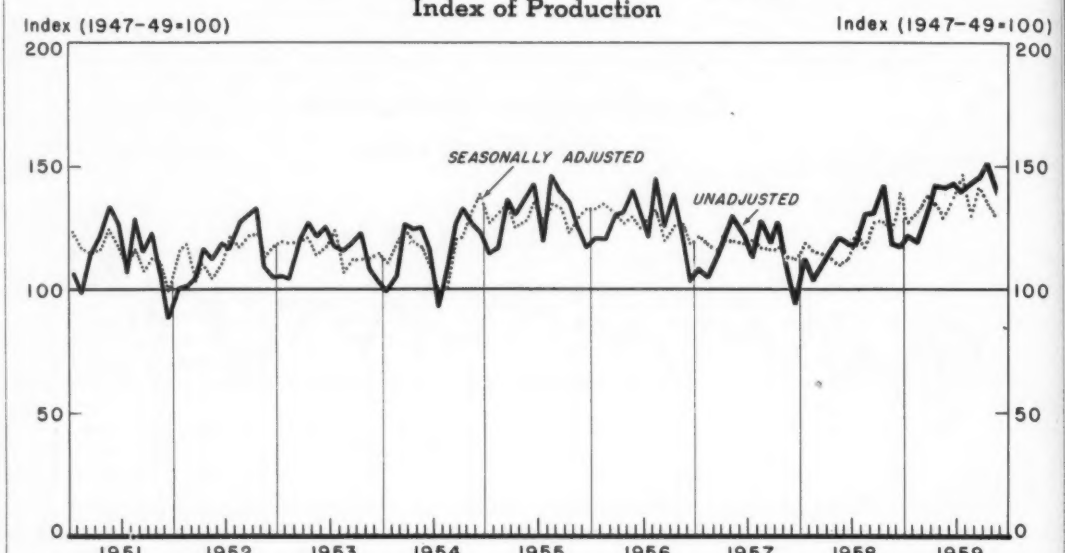
	Quarterly Indexes (Unadjusted)						
	Annual average		1958		1959		
	1957	1958	3d qtr.	4th qtr.	1st qtr.	2d qtr.	3d qtr.
Gypsum products	154.4	171.7	193.1	183.4	177.4	216.8	228.7
Plumbing fixtures	114.1	117.3	111.2	129.1	136.7	152.7	145.3

Source: Table compiled by the Department of Commerce (BDSA) from data reported by various Government agencies and by private firms as shown in notes to the tables following in Part F. r Revised. (1) Not available.

Chart 10.

Lumber and Wood Products

Index of Production



SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

CONSTRUCTION REVIEW C.D. 60-10-1

Table F-2: Lumber and Wood Products: Production, Shipments, and Stocks

Period	Softwood lumber[1] (Million board feet)			Hardwood flooring[1] (Thousand board feet)			Douglas fir plywood[2] (Million square feet)	Insulating boards[3] (Tons)	Hardboard (Tons)
	Production	Shipments	Stocks*	Production	Shipments	Stocks*	Production		
1947-49 average	28,252	27,656	4,485	812,365	789,437	44,455	1,802	766,269	294,2
Year: 1956	30,661	29,964	6,087	1,166,446	1,117,010	114,074	5,191	1,102,012	539,9
1957	26,758	26,952	5,894	953,706	947,023	107,028	5,379	989,059	568,5
1958	27,381	27,665	5,613	927,294	922,789	99,111	6,136	1,026,790	608,6
12 months ending:									
August 1959	29,319	29,784	.....	1,014,075	1,008,405	.....	7,296	1,123,943	780,7
September 1959	29,450	29,680	.....	1,020,068	1,012,653	.....	7,417	1,131,765	801,2
October 1959	29,403	29,492	.....	1,021,027	1,010,181	.....	(4)	r 1,133,318	r 822,9
November 1959	29,541	29,489	.....	1,026,972	1,012,776	.....	(4)	1,130,355	837,2
1958: November	2,161	2,078	5,567	74,434	69,920	89,270	555	82,036	54,6
December	2,219	2,173	5,613	74,041	63,694	99,111	508	75,941	54,8
1959: January	2,152	2,148	r 5,617	78,269	77,603	95,918	623	84,087	61,2
February	2,134	2,129	r 5,622	73,919	79,666	96,093	592	81,021	63,8
March	2,418	2,554	r 5,486	80,802	86,139	81,704	614	95,713	66,4
April	2,575	2,724	5,336	89,563	93,293	76,489	693	107,341	71,2
May	2,578	2,678	r 5,236	88,494	89,622	75,266	675	100,510	73,3
June	2,674	2,711	r 5,198	92,372	93,574	73,959	654	104,712	74,0
July	2,556	2,650	r 5,106	93,053	89,332	75,079	552	101,855	73,3
August	2,571	2,573	r 5,101	89,749	89,446	75,307	689	100,273	77,8
September	2,694	2,556	r 5,239	92,346	90,570	76,548	642	100,745	73,7
October	2,671	2,518	5,420	93,985	87,322	82,277	(4)	r 99,084	r 78,4
November	2,299	2,075	5,643	80,379	72,515	87,645	(4)	79,073	68,9
	Percent change								
November, 1958-59	+ 6	(5)	+ 1	+ 8	+ 4	− 2	.....	− 4	+ 2
First 11 mos., 1958-59	+ 9	+ 7	.....	+ 12	+ 10	.....	.....	+ 11	+ 4

* As of end of period. Table compiled by Department of Commerce (BDSA). Sources: [1] National Lumber Manufacturers Association. [2] Douglas Fir Plywood Association. Monthly data are estimated from quarterly totals. [3] Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. [4] Not yet available. [5] Change of less than one-half of 1 percent. r Revised.

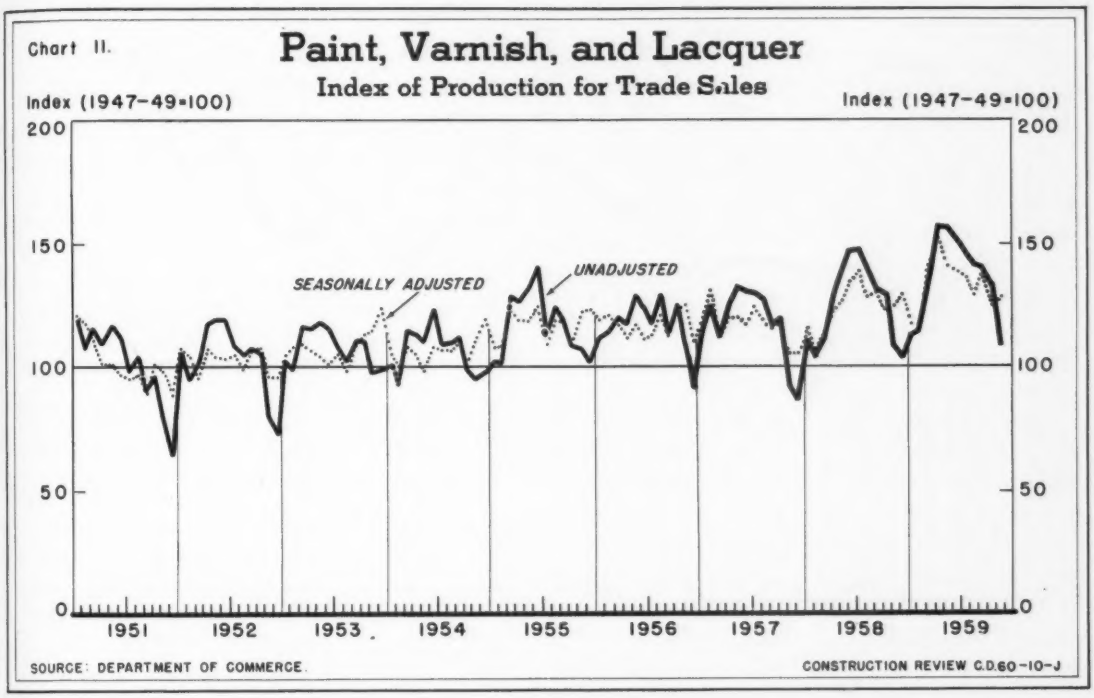


Table F-3: Millwork Products, and Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer: Production

Period	Shipments (*Thousands of units*)				Production for trade sales (*Thousands of gallons*)
	Ponderosa pine doors[1]	Hardwood doors[1]	Sash[1]	Exterior frames[1]	Paint, varnish, & lacquer[2]
1947-49 average	[3] 3,768	[3] 3,298	[3] 11,043	[3] 4,186	266,701
Year: 1956	[3] 2,035	[3] 6,404	[3] 10,551	[3] 5,679	312,543
1957	2,028	5,611	9,887	5,273	313,128
1958	1,919	4,439	9,666	5,678	333,100
12 months ending:					
August 1959	2,471	4,884	11,593	7,113	352,500
September 1959	2,523	4,840	11,645	7,231	354,500
October 1959	2,534	4,753	11,571	7,277	355,100
November 1959	2,516	4,657	11,327	7,181	355,600
1958: November	190	388	1,011	504	23,900
December	187	298	892	401	22,900
1959: January	167	433	789	465	25,200
February	228	368	799	458	25,400
March	202	402	856	516	30,300
April	241	400	987	672	35,000
May	226	413	1,071	777	34,700
June	223	455	1,075	785	33,500
July	190	333	946	636	32,400
August	230	436	1,053	755	31,400
September	228	450	1,032	686	31,100
October	221	377	1,059	623	29,300
November	173	292	768	408	24,400
	Percent change				
November, 1958-59	- 9	- 25	- 24	- 19	+ 2
First 11 mos., 1958-59	+ 34	+ 5	+ 19	+ 28	+ 7

Table compiled by Department of Commerce (BDSA). Sources: [1] National Wood Work Manufacturers Association (whose data are from member firms only and are not adjusted to represent full coverage). [2] Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.
[3] Production. Beginning with January 1959 data for shipments only have been available. Special tabulations prepared by the source agency indicate only minor differences between production and shipments. See NOTE to this table in the April 1959 issue.

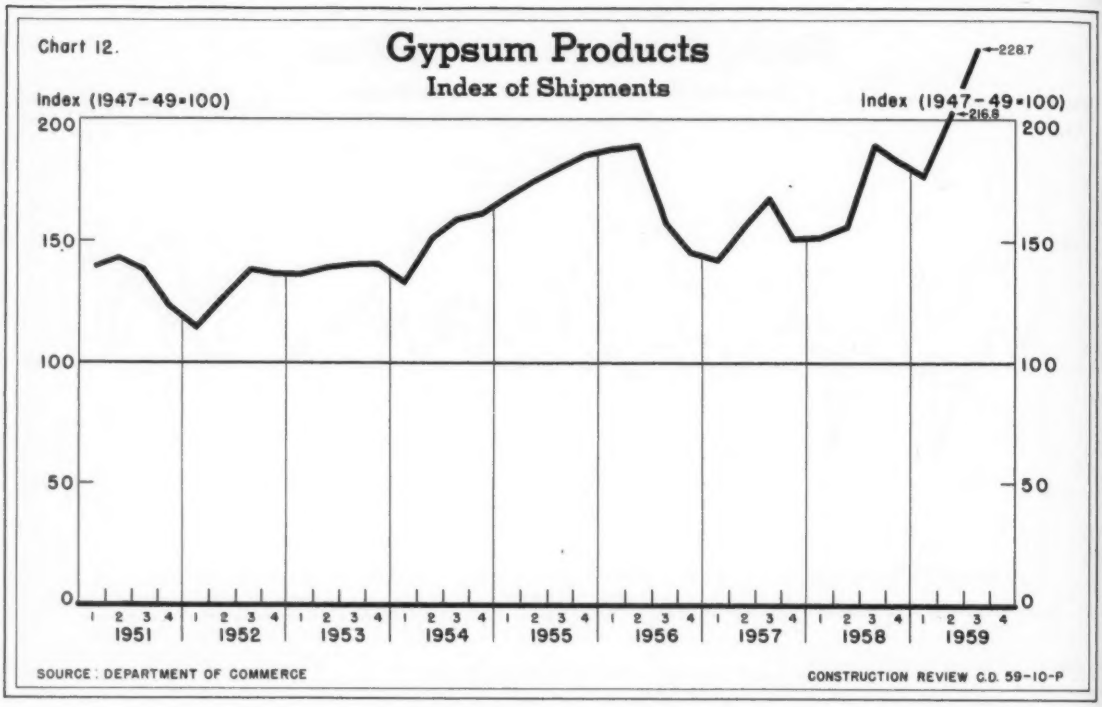


Table F-4: Portland Cement, and Asphalt and Gypsum Products: Production, Shipments, and Stocks

Period	Production	Shipments	Stocks*	Shipments (Thousands of squares)				Shipments ** (Million square feet)	
	(Thousands of barrels)								
	Portland cement[1]			Asphalt prepared roofing[2]	Asphalt siding[2]	Asphalt insulated brick siding[2]	Asphalt and tar saturated felts[2]	Gypsum board[1]	Gypsum lath[1]
1947-49 average	200,607	199,306	11,922	61,252	3,365	2,811	17,087	2,478	2,075
Year: 1956	316,465	311,571	22,412	57,590	1,208	2,055	29,774	4,824	2,675
1957	297,801	291,741	28,550	53,326	1,036	1,764	30,761	4,505	2,224
1958	311,061	309,650	30,459	58,228	1,040	1,616	31,840	5,185	2,153
12 months ending:									
August 1959	340,666	340,766	.....	57,620	991	1,620	32,725	.....	.....
September 1959	341,659	341,086	.....	58,049	986	1,588	33,016	6,261	2,360
October 1959	339,939	336,729	.....	59,424	978	1,545	33,982	.....	.....
November 1959	338,008	334,190	.....	59,331	958	1,527	34,011	.....	.....
1958: November	28,031	24,758	23,688	3,864	97	113	2,193	1,420	543
December	23,590	16,817	30,459	2,391	58	68	1,813		
1959: January	18,604	14,544	34,798	2,698	54	76	1,964		
February	16,710	14,943	36,605	3,365	67	69	2,223	1,393	497
March	24,329	23,250	37,759	6,950	110	107	4,032		
April	29,093	30,423	36,381	3,985	53	143	2,672		
May	33,428	33,278	36,528	4,749	62	159	2,794	1,681	638
June	33,455	36,361	33,621	5,563	69	156	3,116		
July	34,182	37,370	30,417	6,163	88	176	3,403		
August	34,800	37,111	28,104	5,916	87	168	2,918	1,767	683
September	32,590	35,351	25,341	6,525	109	165	3,183		
October	31,127	32,523	23,912	7,255	124	145	3,671	.....	.....
November	26,100	22,219	27,794	3,771	77	95	2,222	.....	.....
	Percent change								
November, 1958-59	- 7	-10	+ 17	- 2	-21	-16	+ 1	.....	.....
First 11 mos., 1958-59	+ 9	+ 8	.....	+ 2	- 8	- 6	+ 7	.....	.....

*As of end of period. **Data reported on a quarterly basis. Table compiled by Department of Commerce (BDSA). Sources: [1] Department of Interior, Bureau of Mines. [2] Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Table F-5: Portland Cement: Destination of Shipments, by State

(Thousands of barrels)

State	1959			Calendar year			12 months ending--		
	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	1956	1957	1958	Sept. 1959	October 1959	November 1959
Alabama	422	385	327	4,935	4,627	4,768	5,221	5,072	4,969
Arizona	352	366	262	2,621	2,778	3,608	3,872	3,894	3,863
Arkansas	223	251	162	1,841	1,684	2,125	2,619	2,571	2,580
California	3,366	3,543	3,045	35,854	32,910	34,076	38,630	38,617	38,799
Colorado	362	320	274	3,703	4,027	4,183	4,408	4,318	4,296
Connecticut	313	320	235	4,325	5,188	3,206	3,122	3,123	3,100
Delaware	126	111	64	1,086	905	861	1,109	1,123	1,107
District of Columbia	134	129	97	1,327	1,172	1,524	1,668	1,635	1,604
Florida	1,077	1,179	1,083	9,499	9,985	11,397	13,234	13,294	13,344
Georgia	583	465	465	5,381	4,675	5,726	6,957	6,725	6,578
Idaho	109	120	79	1,074	959	1,453	1,403	1,304	1,268
Illinois	2,365	1,794	931	16,719	16,238	19,388	18,737	17,948	17,545
Indiana	1,119	944	467	9,181	7,045	7,328	8,618	8,558	8,436
Iowa	994	909	230	6,774	5,810	7,749	7,881	7,679	7,506
Kansas	490	571	447	6,963	4,980	6,396	7,261	6,886	6,781
Kentucky	550	460	284	3,509	3,281	3,074	4,062	4,091	4,114
Louisiana	854	760	719	8,303	7,585	8,043	8,945	8,852	8,918
Maine	154	111	57	978	964	956	1,140	1,126	1,097
Maryland	496	516	400	5,764	5,176	4,660	5,178	5,197	5,203
Massachusetts	438	406	365	5,848	4,922	4,762	4,682	4,545	4,506
Michigan	1,921	1,684	804	16,215	14,498	13,999	15,633	15,203	14,928
Minnesota	824	760	243	5,515	5,481	6,204	6,391	6,338	6,236
Mississippi	297	239	193	1,977	2,190	2,778	3,158	3,106	3,062
Missouri	875	994	554	7,646	6,851	7,637	8,843	8,744	8,687
Montana	150	131	52	1,405	1,377	1,394	1,480	1,424	1,412
Nebraska	480	477	219	3,352	2,651	3,833	4,103	3,983	3,921
Nevada	108	59	66	616	554	568	749	756	778
New Hampshire	80	78	57	926	637	584	658	664	666
New Jersey	827	864	636	9,428	7,952	7,902	8,696	8,670	8,592
New Mexico	286	228	182	2,086	2,206	2,430	3,226	3,206	3,194
New York	2,329	2,083	1,459	20,400	19,175	19,213	19,788	19,776	19,760
North Carolina	569	461	538	4,384	4,647	4,441	5,313	5,299	5,395
North Dakota	267	130	31	1,294	1,930	1,657	2,080	2,027	1,999
Ohio	2,595	2,238	1,240	17,554	17,306	16,186	19,075	18,951	18,812
Oklahoma	405	418	352	4,815	4,917	5,131	5,699	5,490	5,364
Oregon	313	272	193	2,565	2,532	2,593	2,783	2,792	2,843
Pennsylvania	1,861	1,581	948	15,445	14,288	15,172	16,242	16,028	15,685
Rhode Island	48	48	40	819	762	818	693	658	626
South Carolina	192	201	224	2,359	2,010	2,204	2,560	2,539	2,546
South Dakota	203	189	52	1,374	1,071	1,392	1,665	1,654	1,621
Tennessee	681	494	332	4,843	4,153	4,288	5,148	5,107	5,072
Texas	1,841	1,941	1,627	20,953	18,892	22,322	24,372	24,132	23,920
Utah	226	230	180	2,010	1,791	2,118	2,219	2,184	2,217
Vermont	47	40	28	334	302	353	372	366	359
Virginia	670	612	459	5,419	5,436	5,180	6,173	6,199	6,200
Washington	555	503	314	4,677	5,078	6,555	6,306	6,003	5,866
West Virginia	253	207	123	1,937	2,269	1,986	2,181	2,126	2,063
Wisconsin	1,055	866	367	6,768	6,771	6,751	7,494	7,468	7,423
Wyoming	116	109	64	655	688	962	1,054	1,065	1,078

Source: Table compiled by Department of Commerce (BDSA) from data reported by Department of Interior, Bureau of Mines. NOTE: Alaska and Hawaii have been omitted to avoid disclosure of individual company operations.

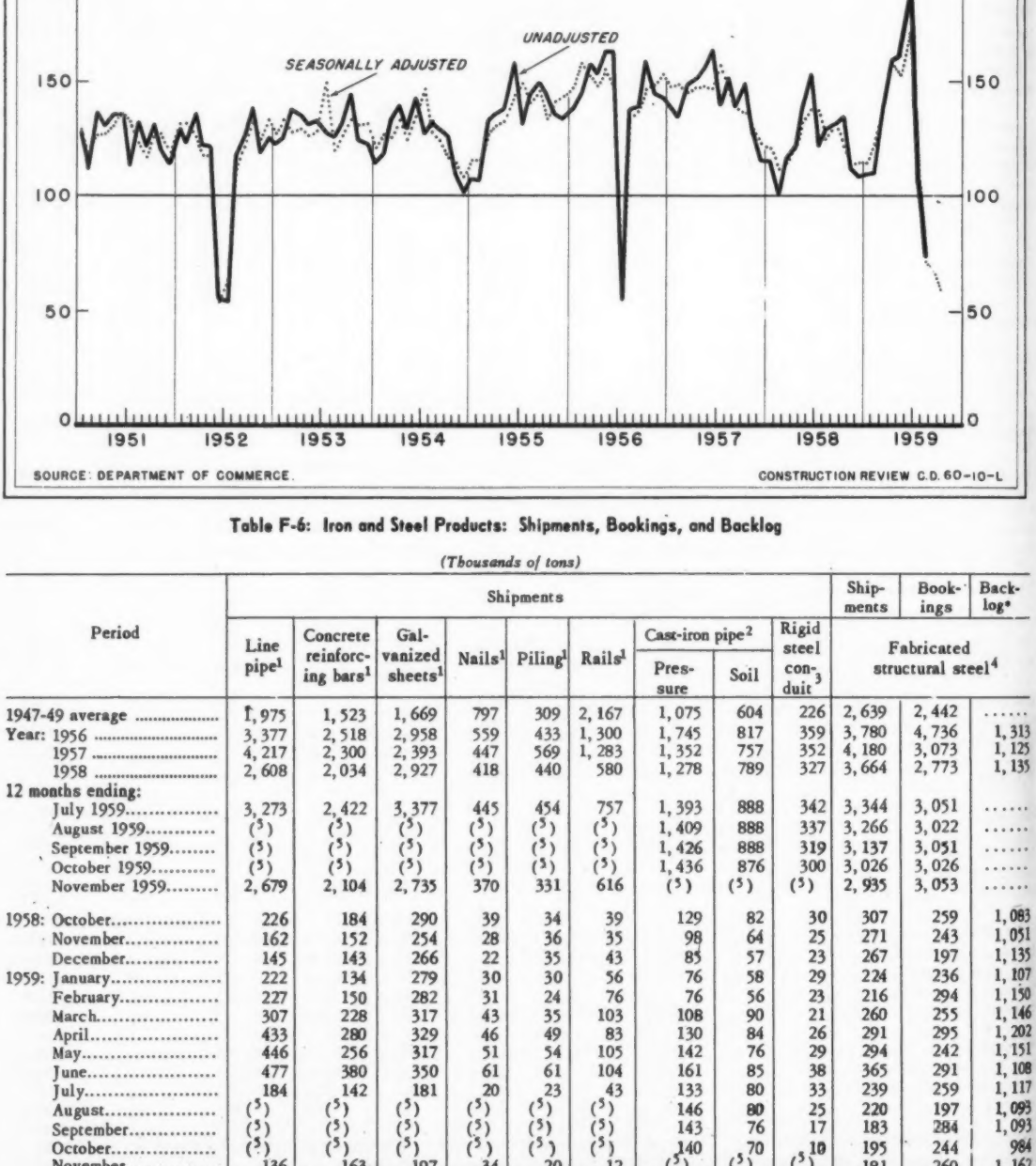


Table F-6: Iron and Steel Products: Shipments, Bookings, and Backlog

(Thousands of tons)

Period	Shipments									Shipments	Bookings	Backlog*
	Line pipe[1]	Concrete reinforcing bars[1]	Galvanized sheets[1]	Nails[1]	Piling[1]	Rails[1]	Cast-iron pipe[2]		Rigid steel conduit[3]	Fabricated structural steel[4]		
							Pressure	Soil				
1947-49 average	1,975	1,523	1,669	797	309	2,167	1,075	604	226	2,639	2,442	.....
Year: 1956	3,377	2,518	2,958	559	433	1,300	1,745	817	359	3,780	4,736	1,313
1957	4,217	2,300	2,393	447	569	1,283	1,352	757	352	4,180	3,073	1,125
1958	2,608	2,034	2,927	418	440	580	1,278	789	327	3,664	2,773	1,135
12 months ending:												
July 1959	3,273	2,422	3,377	445	454	757	1,393	888	342	3,344	3,051	.....
August 1959	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	1,409	888	337	3,266	3,022	.....
September 1959	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	1,426	888	319	3,137	3,051	.....
October 1959	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	1,436	876	300	3,026	3,026	.....
November 1959	2,679	2,104	2,735	370	331	616	(5)	(5)	(5)	2,935	3,053	.....
1958: October	226	184	290	39	34	39	129	82	30	307	259	1,083
November	162	152	254	28	36	35	98	64	25	271	243	1,051
December	145	143	266	22	35	43	85	57	23	267	197	1,135
1959: January	222	134	279	30	30	56	76	58	29	224	236	1,107
February	227	150	282	31	24	76	76	56	23	216	294	1,150
March	307	228	317	43	35	103	108	90	21	260	255	1,146
April	433	280	329	46	49	83	130	84	26	291	295	1,202
May	446	256	317	51	54	105	142	76	29	294	242	1,151
June	477	380	350	61	61	104	161	85	38	365	291	1,108
July	184	142	181	20	23	43	133	80	33	239	259	1,117
August	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	146	80	25	220	197	1,093
September	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	143	76	17	183	284	1,093
October	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	140	70	10	195	244	984
November	136	163	197	34	20	12	(5)	(5)	(5)	181	260	1,162
	Percent change											
October, 1958-59	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	+ 8	− 15	− 67	− 36	− 6	− 9
First 10 mos., 1958-59	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	+ 14	+ 13	− 10	− 20	+ 11	.....

* Scheduled for fabrication in the next 4 months. Table compiled by the Department of Commerce (BDSA). Sources: [1] American Iron and Steel Institute. [2] Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. [3] National Electric Manufacturers Association. [4] American Institute of Steel Construction, Inc. [5] Not available.

Table F-7: Clay Construction Products: Production and Shipments

Period	Brick, common and face (*Million brick*)		Structural clay tile (*Thousand tons*)		Vitrified clay sewer pipe (*Thousand tons*)		Hollow facing tile (*Million brick equivalent*)		Glazed & unglazed floor & wall tile (*Thousand square feet*)	
	Production	Shipments	Production	Shipments	Production	Shipments	Production	Shipments	Production	Shipments
1947-49 average	5,504	5,324	1,286	1,231	1,451	1,375	357	341	104,800	101,088
Year: 1956	8,085	7,382	862	750	2,154	2,039	576	535	251,388	231,262
1957	6,658	6,306	687	641	1,836	1,629	465	441	212,114	207,094
1958	6,489	6,459	574	543	1,773	1,772	484	453	221,768	215,710
12 months ending:										
July 1959	7,075	7,206	569	547	1,981	1,943	469	444	239,655	238,638
August 1959	7,135	7,258	565	546	1,990	1,959	463	439	242,869	241,838
September 1959	7,193	7,286	560	544	1,994	1,967	458	435	247,188	244,990
October 1959	7,225	7,243	556	534	2,001	1,963	449	430	250,019	247,475
1958: October	662	697	54	54	183	190	48	43	21,577	21,431
November	578	580	46	47	161	152	40	37	18,491	17,615
December	535	426	48	38	149	118	39	38	20,031	18,476
1959: January	465	365	44	38	131	101	36	33	19,789	17,564
February	442	389	34	35	136	100	32	29	18,265	18,012
March	542	598	40	40	153	153	35	31	20,221	19,818
April	618	685	47	50	183	186	36	36	21,069	21,685
May	629	709	51	48	177	182	37	38	21,093	21,534
June	671	737	47	50	184	195	39	38	21,382	22,212
July	687	724	51	51	186	196	40	40	20,710	22,260
August	673	687	50	49	175	199	38	37	21,227	21,972
September	691	690	48	46	174	194	38	35	23,333	22,411
October	694	654	49	44	191	186	38	38	24,408	23,916
	Percent change									
October, 1958-59	+ 5	- 6	- 8	- 18	+ 4	- 2	- 20	- 12	+ 13	+ 12
First 10 mos., 1958-59	+ 14	+ 14	- 4	- 2	+ 16	+ 13	- 9	- 6	+ 15	+ 18

Source: Table compiled by Department of Commerce (BDSA) from data reported by the Bureau of the Census.

Table F-8: Clay Construction Products: Production and Shipments, by Census Region [1]

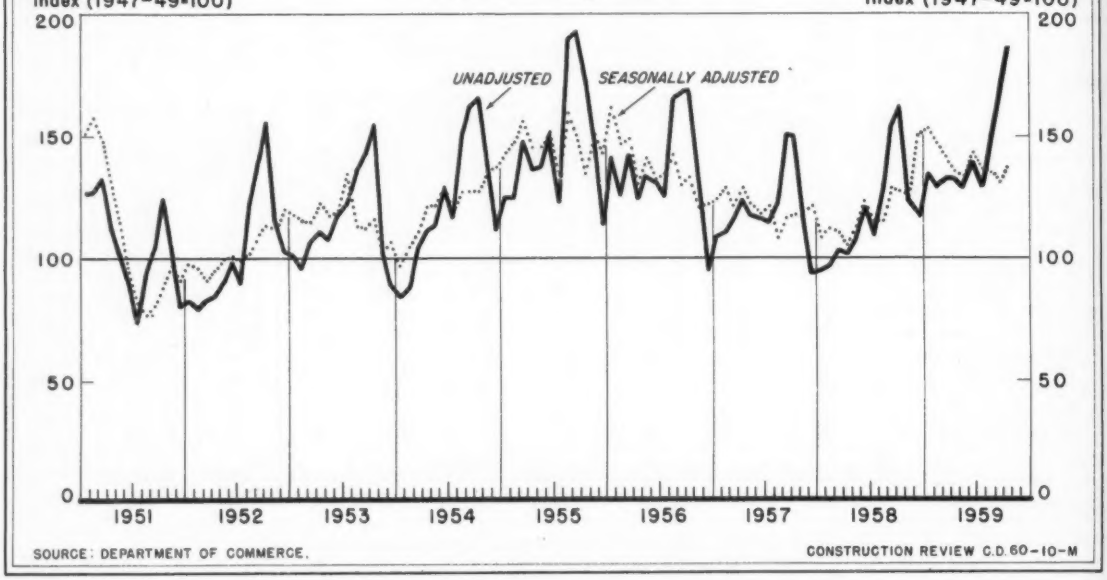
Census region	PRODUCTION 1959				SHIPMENTS 1959			
	October	September	August	July	October	September	August	July
	Brick, common and face (*thousands*)							
U. S. TOTAL	694,351	690,961	672,535	686,932	654,178	689,635	686,733	723,858
New England	13,170	16,819	16,033	18,591	14,470	15,086	14,132	15,060
Middle Atlantic	100,721	95,933	93,823	93,648	104,801	105,922	103,167	105,440
East North Central	151,815	156,896	144,116	140,757	140,841	157,460	148,963	160,676
West North Central	39,175	37,191	37,218	37,799	35,209	37,255	39,110	41,002
South Atlantic	160,864	158,876	157,956	166,067	145,802	157,081	162,382	166,120
East South Central	80,940	84,034	78,968	81,777	80,133	84,330	81,640	86,577
West South Central	86,003	82,778	84,555	83,969	78,002	78,867	81,683	89,946
Mountain	30,870	29,571	29,916	32,523	28,329	29,636	30,029	31,384
Pacific	30,793	28,863	29,950	31,801	26,591	23,998	25,627	27,653
	Structural clay tile (*tons*)							
U. S. TOTAL	49,386	47,842	50,243	50,789	44,492	45,624	48,641	50,826
Middle Atlantic	4,699	4,595	6,626	6,312	4,850	4,294	5,093	5,355
East North Central	5,713	4,072	4,721	3,171	4,258	3,715	3,220	4,018
West North Central	8,147	7,190	7,911	9,760	8,147	7,391	8,344	8,597
South Atlantic	9,789	11,631	11,266	12,264	9,584	11,034	11,618	10,086
East South Central	2,628	2,379	2,626	2,796	2,317	2,208	2,766	3,040
West South Central	17,136	15,754	14,835	15,084	13,921	15,064	15,736	18,058
Mountain & Pacific	1,274	2,221	2,258	1,402	1,415	1,918	1,864	1,672
	Vitrified clay sewer pipe (*tons*)							
U. S. TOTAL	190,519	174,301	175,455	185,714	185,924	194,327	199,121	195,902
Middle Atlantic	15,230	11,445	11,006	12,773	16,055	14,841	17,132	14,731
East North Central	70,954	69,150	69,267	70,155	68,306	75,295	77,635	77,246
West North Central	19,575	17,420	17,728	19,334	19,967	20,005	21,937	24,134
South Atlantic	23,292	22,971	23,210	23,284	21,924	21,790	23,312	22,922
E. & W. South Central	28,623	22,529	23,269	27,373	25,990	26,338	26,999	27,567
Mountain	5,415	5,048	5,139	5,801	4,717	5,210	4,724	5,307
Pacific	27,430	25,738	25,836	26,994	28,965	30,848	27,382	23,995

Source: Table compiled by Department of Commerce (BDSA) from data reported by the Bureau of the Census. [1] Composition of regions, and nonfarm population distribution by region, are shown under table A-2.

Chart 14.

Heating and Plumbing Equipment

Index of Shipments



SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE. CONSTRUCTION REVIEW C.D.60-10-M

Table F-9: Heating and Plumbing Equipment: Shipments and Stocks

Period	Gas water heaters (Thousands of units)		C. I. convectors and radiators (Thousand square feet)		Warm air furnaces (Thousands of units)		Floor and wall furnaces (Thousands of units)		Residential oil burners[1] (Thousands of units)
	Shipments	Stocks*	Shipments	Stocks*	Shipments	Stocks*	Shipments	Stocks*	Shipments
1947-49 average	1,818	67	50,980	4,377	794	69	552	44	541
Year: 1956	2,712	134	29,567	3,810	1,355	218	492	70	532
1957	2,825	79	24,892	3,482	1,131	183	469	65	425
1958	2,622	83	20,386	3,182	1,185	149	464	49	354
12 months ending:									
July 1959	2,909	.....	22,035	.....	1,376	.....	556	.....	434
August 1959	2,915	.....	21,469	.....	1,397	.....	567	.....	439
September 1959	2,896	.....	20,876	.....	1,406	.....	573	.....	441
October 1959	2,876	.....	20,147	.....	1,425	.....	572	.....	438
1958: October	283	54	3,031	3,355	153	147	73	53	54
November	215	84	1,946	3,182	121	140	46	50	33
December	227	83	1,374	3,182	96	149	45	49	27
1959: January	253	77	1,446	3,791	89	172	41	57	33
February	247	78	1,415	4,234	86	191	42	61	30
March	253	86	1,713	4,596	95	207	38	59	29
April	248	75	1,801	4,715	98	220	43	59	29
May	228	104	1,074	5,305	101	230	40	69	31
June	237	94	1,438	5,379	119	226	43	77	48
July	235	56	1,601	4,756	126	205	46	69	34
August	241	45	1,731	4,613	151	184	54	67	42
September	231	69	2,306	3,859	171	169	62	58	51
October	263	53	2,302	3,270	172	149	72	54	51
	Percent change								
October, 1958-59	- 7	- 2	- 24	- 3	+ 13	- 11	- 1	+ 2	- 6
First 10 mos., 1958-59	- 2	.....	- 12	.....	+ 17	.....	+ 22	.....	+ 17

Source: Table compiled by Department of Commerce (BDSA) from data reported by the Bureau of the Census. * As of end of period.
[1] Sold separately.

(NOTE: Table F-10, Imports and Exports of Selected Construction Materials, is shown quarterly in the March, June, September, and December issues. Table F-11, Plumbing Fixtures: Production, Shipments, and Stocks, is shown quarterly in the January, April, July, and October issues.)

Part G--Employment

NOTE: Beginning with data for January 1958, employment estimates for all States and areas (except as noted) are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual issued in 1957 by the Bureau of the Budget and are not strictly comparable with data for earlier periods.

Table G-1: Contract Construction: Employment by Type of Contractor

Period	All contractors	Building contractors							Nonbuilding contractors		
		All building contractors	General contractors	Special trades contractors					All nonbuilding	Highway and street	Other nonbuilding
				All special trades	Plumbing and heating	Painting and decorating	Electrical work	Other trades			
	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES *(in thousands)*										
Year: 1952	2,634.0	2,119.0	948.3	1,170.8	287.7	156.5	155.7	570.9	514.0	209.4	305.0
1953	2,622.0	2,109.0	934.0	1,175.1	288.9	148.1	159.7	578.4	513.0	214.9	297.8
1954	2,593.0	2,090.0	885.7	1,204.0	295.7	143.8	164.4	600.1	503.0	217.4	285.6
1955	2,759.0	2,243.0	922.6	1,320.8	317.0	162.3	168.4	673.1	516.0	232.4	284.0
1956	2,929.0	2,336.0	970.0	1,366.0	328.7	170.9	186.2	680.2	593.0	257.9	335.3
1957	2,808.0	2,222.0	869.3	1,352.7	321.7	164.2	188.9	677.9	586.0	250.1	335.6
1958	2,648.0	2,079.0	750.6	1,328.6	303.6	169.6	173.2	682.2	569.0	256.0	313.2
1958: Nov.	2,784.0	2,179.0	769.0	1,410.3	315.3	181.6	179.3	734.1	605.0	286.7	318.1
Dec.	2,486.0	1,980.0	677.8	1,302.5	308.6	163.8	177.4	652.7	506.0	217.0	289.0
1959: Jan.	2,343.0	1,906.0	650.8	1,255.3	295.8	147.8	170.9	640.8	437.0	175.7	261.6
Feb.	2,256.0	1,837.0	623.5	1,213.2	287.6	141.5	165.6	618.5	419.0	164.3	254.6
Mar.	2,417.0	1,945.0	671.8	1,273.2	292.6	154.0	160.4	666.2	472.0	194.0	277.6
Apr.	2,662.0	2,091.0	742.2	1,348.5	301.6	174.4	161.6	710.9	571.0	254.9	315.8
May	2,834.0	2,184.0	776.5	1,407.6	305.3	199.4	169.6	733.3	650.0	310.5	339.8
June	2,986.0	2,301.0	824.0	1,477.2	314.0	217.7	176.5	769.0	685.0	335.0	350.0
July	3,035.0	2,348.0	836.7	1,511.3	323.5	239.9	179.1	768.8	687.0	343.0	344.1
Aug.	3,107.0	2,419.0	849.5	1,569.8	330.8	246.9	184.2	807.9	688.0	347.2	340.4
Sept.	3,043.0	2,383.0	827.7	1,555.2	329.1	239.9	185,1	801.1	660.0	329.5	330.8
Oct.	r2,961.0	r2,327.0	r801.6	r1,524.9	r322.6	r228.4	r181.1	r792.8	634.0	r309.5	r324.0
Nov.	r2,852.0	2,264.0	766.9	1,497.1	312.6	222.0	178.3	784.2	588.0	270.9	317.4
Dec.	*2,677.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
	Percent change										
Oct.-Nov. 1959	-3.7	-2.7	-4.3	-1.8	-3.1	-2.8	-1.5	-1.1	-7.3	-12.5	-2.0
Nov. 1958-59	+2.4	+3.9	-.3	+6.2	-.9	+22.2	-.6	+6.8	-2.8	-5.5	r-.2

Source: Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. *Percent change: Nov.-Dec. 1959, -6.1; Dec. 1958-59, +7.7. [1] Not yet available. [r] Revised.

Table G-2: Contract Construction: Number of Employees (Seasonally Adjusted)

(In thousands)

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual average
1948	2,120	2,015	2,065	2,105	2,136	2,184	2,199	2,212	2,220	2,229	2,249	2,251	2,169
1949	2,222	2,171	2,146	2,128	2,124	2,130	2,157	2,176	2,197	2,192	2,190	2,141	2,165
1950	2,119	2,101	2,105	2,173	2,236	2,337	2,405	2,451	2,473	2,502	2,517	2,471	2,333
1951	2,526	2,521	2,569	2,593	2,596	2,613	2,633	2,641	2,630	2,653	2,606	2,620	2,603
1952	2,599	2,624	2,588	2,586	2,597	2,645	2,658	2,672	2,682	2,648	2,650	2,632	2,634
1953	2,647	2,669	2,653	2,638	2,613	2,598	2,588	2,596	2,612	2,632	2,623	2,626	2,622
1954	2,533	2,583	2,600	2,614	2,603	2,599	2,591	2,594	2,586	2,584	2,618	2,615	2,593
1955	2,624	2,618	2,703	2,759	2,813	2,823	2,829	2,813	2,810	2,777	2,760	2,750	2,759
1956	2,768	2,802	2,834	2,891	2,964	3,079	2,984	3,007	2,980	2,951	2,926	2,917	2,929
1957	2,798	2,831	2,859	2,855	2,891	2,899	2,847	2,805	2,782	2,763	2,710	2,679	2,808
1958	2,652	2,455	2,573	2,624	2,698	2,698	2,693	2,711	2,698	2,698	2,690	2,550	2,648
1959	2,650	2,626	2,719	2,829	2,787	2,799	2,800	2,814	2,776	r2,762	r2,788	2,777	2,764

Source: Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. [r] Revised.

Table G-3: Contract Construction: Employment, by State

State	Number of employees *(in thousands)*											Percent change, Nov. 1958-59
	1958	1959										
	Nov.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	
Alabama	40.4	37.6	38.7	39.1	40.2	40.9	41.4	40.7	39.9	39.2	38.7	-4
Arizona	29.3	28.1	29.1	29.7	30.1	26.0	18.0	28.0	30.8	31.4	31.4	+7
Arkansas	21.5	14.2	14.9	16.0	18.1	18.8	19.0	19.6	17.4	15.4	14.2	-34
California	286.2	255.5	272.8	281.1	290.7	293.6	299.8	306.4	300.3	299.0	293.4	+3
Colorado	34.0	29.5	30.7	31.5	33.5	35.4	36.8	36.3	35.5	36.5	35.7	+5
Connecticut[1]	47.4	37.4	37.9	41.6	43.2	47.6	49.4	50.1	49.6	48.5	([2])	.....
Delaware	11.7	9.7	10.7	11.8	12.2	13.1	13.2	13.4	13.0	13.0	12.6	+8
District of Columbia[3]	21.8	20.3	21.2	21.9	22.2	22.9	23.5	24.6	24.2	23.9	23.6	+8
Florida	133.0	127.7	126.5	126.3	131.0	133.3	138.0	140.0	137.4	136.4	136.0	+2
Georgia	57.7	51.3	55.4	57.4	59.3	61.6	63.4	62.8	59.7	57.7	56.1	-3
Idaho	11.0	7.6	8.7	10.2	11.4	12.1	12.4	12.7	12.0	11.3	10.7	-3
Illinois	171.9	139.0	146.9	165.3	173.3	178.7	185.7	188.3	183.7	182.6	([2])	.....
Indiana	65.9	48.9	52.2	59.1	62.9	66.6	69.4	68.9	67.5	64.5	61.5	-7
Iowa	36.5	25.9	27.0	32.9	35.0	41.0	42.8	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])	.....
Kansas	37.6	30.0	r34.2	r37.0	r38.5	r39.9	r40.4	r40.7	r38.0	35.9	34.4	-9
Kentucky	35.0	29.3	31.2	35.7	37.4	39.5	40.0	38.7	38.7	36.5	([2])	.....
Louisiana	65.1	59.4	60.7	60.9	62.0	62.4	61.6	60.7	62.5	58.8	58.3	-10
Maine	13.9	9.4	9.0	10.2	12.6	14.1	15.2	15.8	15.8	15.8	15.0	+8
Maryland	62.9	49.8	54.5	58.8	61.4	65.7	66.7	68.2	67.8	65.9	65.6	+4
Massachusetts	80.6	60.1	61.7	70.3	78.0	81.6	82.0	83.4	82.9	82.1	79.5	-1
Michigan	98.1	78.1	81.4	93.1	104.5	108.1	113.2	115.2	110.6	107.2	102.0	+4
Minnesota	56.5	39.9	41.5	48.5	54.4	62.5	66.3	68.6	66.9	66.1	59.6	+5
Mississippi[3]	25.9	20.5	22.0	23.5	24.9	26.0	28.3	29.0	27.6	26.6	25.8	([4])
Missouri[3]	68.8	54.3	61.1	64.5	66.9	69.4	70.6	71.3	71.5	67.4	63.6	-8
Montana	11.9	6.8	8.0	10.7	12.1	13.1	13.8	13.7	12.9	11.6	10.1	-15
Nebraska	23.2	18.2	19.0	21.5	22.6	25.0	26.1	26.0	([2])	([2])	([2])	.....
Nevada	6.4	5.8	6.4	6.9	7.1	7.5	6.3	6.6	7.5	7.5	7.4	+16
New Hampshire	9.5	6.9	6.9	7.8	9.1	9.9	10.5	10.6	10.0	9.7	9.2	-3
New Jersey	91.6	77.0	83.5	89.2	92.5	92.1	98.2	104.2	102.6	103.0	101.4	+11
New Mexico	23.5	22.1	22.6	23.1	22.7	22.6	21.4	20.1	19.8	18.8	18.6	-21
New York	*266.9	215.4	226.0	245.9	262.3	275.2	267.1	280.6	281.3	273.6	266.7	([4])
North Carolina	58.4	51.7	54.1	55.0	56.8	58.0	57.6	58.9	57.7	56.6	55.8	-4
North Dakota	12.3	6.9	7.4	9.9	13.6	14.7	15.3	15.4	15.2	14.4	12.1	-2
Ohio	154.1	123.9	126.8	139.8	149.7	158.7	166.2	170.3	169.1	163.7	156.0	+1
Oklahoma	32.8	31.0	33.6	34.0	34.2	34.7	35.2	34.9	33.9	32.3	31.3	-5
Oregon	25.5	21.1	21.9	23.6	24.4	24.9	28.2	30.5	29.8	28.0	25.2	-1
Pennsylvania	170.6	134.4	142.2	166.6	176.6	180.9	187.0	182.2	180.8	175.7	169.1	-1
Rhode Island	20.0	14.7	15.8	18.4	20.0	20.8	20.5	20.0	19.8	19.8	19.1	-5
South Carolina[3]	34.1	30.5	31.7	32.4	33.4	32.6	33.4	35.0	34.1	35.1	35.1	+3
South Dakota	9.8	6.0	6.7	9.0	10.2	11.3	11.6	12.0	11.2	10.7	9.0	-8
Tennessee	44.7	38.2	42.0	44.0	44.6	45.9	47.6	48.9	48.8	48.5	46.9	+5
Texas	165.0	163.9	168.1	169.1	173.5	177.5	180.4	180.5	174.1	168.0	166.3	+1
Utah	16.4	12.4	13.6	16.0	17.4	17.9	18.8	19.5	18.7	17.4	16.6	+1
Vermont	6.7	4.1	4.1	5.4	6.7	7.3	7.7	8.0	7.7	7.4	6.8	+1
Virginia[3]	66.3	58.9	62.3	66.7	69.6	72.8	74.1	75.3	74.6	73.7	72.5	+9
Washington	45.4	38.1	42.4	44.9	43.8	46.8	48.8	49.5	48.4	46.4	43.4	-4
West Virginia	21.5	17.1	17.2	18.1	19.6	20.3	20.8	21.5	21.3	21.2	20.0	-7
Wisconsin	54.8	43.1	43.8	47.5	54.6	59.3	61.5	62.2	61.8	59.6	56.9	+4
Wyoming	8.9	5.7	6.2	7.5	8.3	9.9	10.1	10.2	10.2	9.9	8.8	-1

Source: State agencies in cooperation with the Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. *Based on the 1942 Social Security Board Industrial Classification Code. See note at beginning of Part G. [1] Includes a small number of employees in mining. [2] Not available. [3] Data revised from January 1958. Revised data not shown here are available upon request. [4] Change of less than one-half of 1 percent.

Table G-4: Contract Construction: Employment in Selected Metropolitan Areas

Metropolitan area	Number of employees (*in thousands*)											Percent change, Nov. 1958-59
	1958	1959										
	Nov.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	
Akron, Ohio	8.4	5.6	5.4	6.6	7.6	7.9	8.9	9.5	9.2	8.6	8.0	- 5
Albany-Schenectady-Troy, N. Y.	7.7	4.9	4.9	5.9	6.4	6.5	6.9	6.7	6.3	6.1	5.9	-23
Albuquerque, N. Mex.	8.5	8.9	9.2	9.0	8.6	8.4	8.3	7.6	7.3	6.8	6.8	- 20
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, Pa.	7.1	5.9	6.4	7.3	8.0	8.1	8.4	7.8	8.1	8.0	7.8	+ 10
Atlanta, Ga.	22.7	20.8	22.5	23.5	23.7	25.0	25.6	25.9	25.1	24.2	23.5	+ 4
Baltimore, Md.	36.1	30.0	33.6	36.4	38.2	40.1	40.8	41.5	41.4	39.9	40.2	+11
Baton Rouge, La.	8.9	8.1	8.4	8.8	8.9	8.6	8.9	9.1	8.4	8.1	8.1	- 9
Binghamton, N. Y.	3.2	2.2	2.3	2.8	3.5	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.5	+ 9
Birmingham, Ala.	13.3	12.7	12.8	13.1	13.5	13.9	14.3	14.5	14.3	14.3	14.3	+ 8
Boise, Idaho	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.0	1.9	+ 6
Boston, Mass.	47.1	35.0	36.2	42.4	46.7	48.4	48.3	49.7	49.7	49.0	47.5	+ 1
Bridgeport, Conn.[1]	5.5	4.5	4.6	5.0	4.2	5.7	5.7	5.6	5.5	5.4	(2)	.....
Buffalo, N. Y.	23.5	17.4	18.1	21.1	23.6	25.9	27.0	27.8	28.9	27.1	26.2	+11
Canton, Ohio	4.0	2.8	3.1	3.0	3.9	4.3	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.3	4.0	0
Casper, Wyo.	1.5	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.4	- 7
Charleston, S. C.	4.1	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.4	4.5	4.3	4.4	4.5	+10
Charleston, W. Va.	4.3	3.8	3.8	4.3	4.6	4.9	5.1	5.1	5.1	4.5	4.5	+ 5
Charlotte, N. C.	6.3	5.3	5.6	5.7	5.8	6.1	6.3	6.5	6.9	6.7	6.3	0
Chattanooga, Tenn.	3.6	3.9	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.0	3.9	+ 8
Chicago, Ill.	128.9	104.0	109.5	120.3	125.5	127.6	130.8	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	.....
Cincinnati, Ohio	19.7	16.1	16.6	18.3	19.1	19.2	19.0	20.1	20.4	20.5	19.8	+ 1
Cleveland, Ohio	32.4	24.4	25.6	28.0	29.4	31.9	33.5	33.2	32.4	31.4	30.4	- 6
Columbia, S. C.	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.9	4.7	4.7	4.6	+ 7
Columbus, Ohio	14.9	11.4	11.7	13.5	13.9	15.5	16.5	17.0	16.8	16.0	15.0	+ 1
Dayton, Ohio	8.0	6.1	6.4	7.2	7.7	8.3	8.5	8.8	8.5	8.1	7.5	- 6
Denver, Colo.	21.4	19.3	20.1	20.6	21.8	23.8	25.3	25.0	24.6	24.3	23.5	+10
Des Moines, Iowa	5.6	4.4	4.7	5.7	4.2	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.2	6.1	5.7	+ 2
Detroit, Mich.	48.6	37.5	40.7	43.8	48.5	48.1	51.3	53.7	50.2	47.4	47.1	- 3
Duluth, Minn.	2.8	1.8	1.7	1.9	2.0	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.1	-25
Evansville, Ind.	3.0	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.5	- 17
Fargo, N. D.	2.6	1.2	1.2	1.6	2.3	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.2	- 15
Flint, Mich.	3.6	3.1	3.0	3.4	4.1	4.3	4.7	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.0	+11
Fort Wayne, Ind.	3.4	2.8	2.9	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.2	- 6
Grand Rapids, Mich.	4.9	4.1	4.5	5.3	5.7	6.3	6.4	6.3	6.4	6.0	5.7	+16
Great Falls, Mont.[3]	2.2	1.4	1.7	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.1	1.9	1.7	-23
Harrisburg, Pa.	7.6	5.5	6.1	6.8	7.2	7.2	8.4	8.4	8.3	7.9	7.3	- 4
Hartford, Conn.[1]	10.6	8.8	9.0	9.6	10.3	10.8	10.9	11.1	10.8	10.7	(2)	.....
Huntington-Ashland, W. Va.	2.9	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.7	2.5	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.4	-17
Indianapolis, Ind.	12.8	10.0	10.5	11.5	12.4	12.8	13.2	13.5	13.5	13.4	12.5	- 2
Jackson, Miss.	5.4	4.5	4.9	4.9	5.0	4.9	5.3	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.4	0
Jacksonville, Fla.	10.9	10.7	11.1	11.4	11.6	11.5	11.2	11.2	11.5	11.3	10.9	0
Kansas City, Mo.[3]	24.9	20.2	22.6	23.9	25.0	25.2	24.7	24.1	24.2	22.5	21.6	-13
Knoxville, Tenn.	7.1	6.6	7.4	7.4	7.8	8.7	8.8	9.0	8.9	7.9	8.0	+13
Lancaster, Pa.	4.8	4.0	4.1	4.3	4.6	5.0	5.4	5.3	5.1	5.0	4.8	0
Lansing, Mich.	3.7	2.7	2.9	3.6	4.0	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.1	3.9	3.4	- 8
Lewiston-Auburn, Maine.	1.1	.8	.8	.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	0
Little Rock-N. Little Rock, Ark.	5.9	4.5	4.9	5.1	5.6	6.1	6.4	6.4	5.9	5.7	5.1	-14
Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif.	124.4	117.9	125.6	128.2	132.6	132.1	135.3	140.4	139.2	137.9	135.4	+ 9
Louisville, Ky.	12.4	10.8	12.4	13.7	13.8	14.6	15.2	15.5	14.2	13.5	12.9	+ 4
Manchester, N. H.	2.2	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.9	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.1	- 5
Memphis, Tenn.	11.7	10.7	11.4	11.6	11.4	11.5	11.9	11.9	11.6	11.4	11.1	- 5
Miami, Fla.	29.7	27.6	26.0	26.9	28.0	29.4	31.7	31.7	30.9	31.0	30.5	+ 3
Milwaukee, Wis.	21.5	18.0	18.2	19.4	21.3	22.7	22.8	23.1	23.4	22.7	22.3	+ 4
Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn.	31.5	24.5	25.9	28.7	29.1	32.3	33.8	34.8	34.1	34.5	31.2	- 1
Mobile, Ala.	5.2	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.8	6.0	5.8	5.9	5.8	5.8	+12
Muskegon-Muskegon Heights, Mich.	1.4	1.1	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4	0
Nashville, Tenn.	7.3	6.1	6.4	7.0	7.1	7.3	7.6	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.6	+ 4
New Bedford, Mass.	1.2	.9	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.2	0
New Britain, Conn.[1]	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	(2)	.....
New Haven, Conn.[1]	7.4	6.3	6.4	7.0	7.7	7.8	7.9	7.8	7.7	7.3	(2)	.....
New Orleans, La.	19.4	18.3	18.3	18.1	18.3	18.2	17.9	17.5	17.6	17.3	17.0	-12

See footnotes at end of table G-3.

Table G-4: Contract Construction: Employment in Selected Metropolitan Areas—Con.

Metropolitan area	Number of employees *(in thousands)*											Percent change, Nov. 1958-59
	1958	1959										
	Nov.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	
New York-Northeastern N. Jersey ..	237.2	193.4	203.8	219.7	228.7	238.7	225.4	250.7	252.8	246.3	242.9	+ 2
Newark-Jersey City, N. J.....	29.3	25.5	26.8	27.7	29.0	29.2	32.3	35.6	34.9	35.1	35.7	+ 22
Paterson, N. J.....	23.5	18.9	19.7	21.9	22.6	23.0	24.5	25.7	26.1	26.0	25.4	+ 8
Perth Amboy, N. J.....	9.3	7.7	8.0	8.5	9.0	9.3	10.2	11.7	11.0	10.8	10.5	+13
Nassau-Suffolk Counties, N. Y....	33.6	20.9	24.0	28.5	31.2	34.3	27.9	34.2	35.2	33.5	32.3	- 4
New York, N. Y.....	*120.6	104.5	108.2	112.7	114.1	119.5	106.9	117.7	120.0	116.2	114.4	- 5
Westchester County, N. Y.....	19.4	13.9	14.3	17.4	19.4	19.8	19.7	21.4	20.9	20.0	20.0	+ 3
Norfolk-Portsmouth, Va.....	11.8	11.6	12.1	12.9	13.3	14.2	14.4	15.0	14.6	14.3	13.8	+17
Oklahoma City, Okla.....	10.0	9.7	10.4	10.6	11.0	11.7	11.9	12.2	12.0	11.6	10.8	+ 8
Omaha, Nebr.[1].....	10.5	8.4	8.9	9.8	10.1	10.8	11.3	11.2	11.3	11.4	11.3	+ 8
Peoria, Ill.....	*4.2	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	.....
Philadelphia, Pa.....	77.3	61.8	65.1	72.0	76.2	77.8	79.1	80.6	80.3	78.6	76.1	- 2
Phoenix, Ariz.....	16.0	16.0	16.6	17.2	17.4	15.2	10.0	16.5	18.1	18.6	18.7	+17
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	42.1	35.2	36.7	40.6	41.8	42.5	43.8	41.4	41.1	39.7	38.3	- 9
Portland, Maine.....	3.5	2.3	2.2	2.5	2.8	3.2	3.7	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.8	+ 9
Portland, Oreg.....	14.5	12.4	13.3	13.9	14.1	14.3	15.7	16.9	16.8	15.3	14.2	- 2
Providence, R. I.....	17.7	13.0	14.0	16.3	17.7	18.5	18.1	17.7	17.5	17.5	16.9	- 5
Racine, Wis.....	2.0	1.3	1.3	1.5	2.0	2.1	2.5	2.5	2.2	2.2	1.7	-15
Reno, Nev.....	2.8	2.2	2.4	2.6	2.7	2.9	2.6	2.3	2.9	2.9	2.7	- 4
Richmond, Va.....	11.7	11.3	11.7	12.3	12.4	12.9	12.7	12.8	12.7	12.5	12.2	+ 4
Rochester, N. Y.....	10.6	7.5	7.3	8.3	9.4	10.3	10.9	11.6	11.9	11.9	11.3	+ 7
Rockford, Ill.[1].....	*4.1	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	.....
Sacramento, Calif.....	10.1	8.6	9.1	9.6	10.6	11.3	11.6	11.9	11.9	12.0	11.6	+15
Saginaw, Mich.....	2.6	1.8	1.8	2.3	2.6	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.8	+ 8
St. Louis, Mo.....	31.8	25.0	26.4	29.4	29.1	30.6	31.7	30.3	30.6	31.0	29.4	- 8
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	8.7	6.7	7.4	7.7	8.3	8.8	9.1	9.6	9.8	9.5	9.1	+ 5
San Diego, Calif.....	18.9	18.2	18.8	19.2	19.7	20.0	20.3	20.3	20.1	19.9	19.9	+ 5
San Francisco-Oakland, Calif.....	60.0	53.5	57.7	58.3	59.8	61.1	61.6	62.8	62.6	63.1	62.2	+ 4
San Jose, Calif.....	14.4	12.7	13.6	14.0	14.5	15.0	15.5	16.0	15.8	15.9	15.5	+ 8
Savannah, Ga.....	4.4	5.0	4.8	4.7	5.1	5.4	5.1	5.2	4.9	4.7	4.4	0
Seattle, Wash.[3].....	15.9	14.8	15.8	16.2	16.3	17.3	18.1	18.6	17.0	17.2	16.4	+ 3
Shreveport, La.....	6.8	5.7	6.1	6.3	6.5	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.1	5.7	5.5	- 19
Sioux Falls, S. D.....	1.8	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.8	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.5	- 17
South Bend, Ind.....	2.8	2.5	2.7	2.9	3.1	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.1	+ 11
Spokane, Wash.....	4.8	3.2	3.7	4.4	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.3	5.3	5.0	4.5	- 6
Springfield-Holyoke, Mass.....	5.5	4.1	4.4	5.1	5.9	6.1	6.4	6.3	6.3	6.0	5.5	0
Stamford, Conn.[1].....	3.6	2.8	3.0	3.4	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.4	3.3	3.2	(2)	.....
Syracuse, N. Y.....	6.4	4.3	4.4	4.9	5.5	5.8	5.9	6.2	6.1	5.8	5.1	-20
Tacoma, Wash.....	4.2	3.9	4.3	4.5	4.5	5.0	5.2	5.2	4.9	4.5	4.2	0
Tampa-St. Petersburg, Fla.[3].....	22.9	22.5	21.8	21.8	22.7	22.7	23.7	23.2	23.4	23.6	23.5	+ 3
Toledo, Ohio.....	9.5	7.6	7.9	9.1	9.6	10.5	12.3	12.2	12.2	11.9	11.0	+16
Topeka, Kans.....	3.6	2.8	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.8	3.8	3.4	3.5	- 3
Trenton, N. J.....	4.8	3.9	4.4	5.0	5.1	5.0	4.9	4.9	5.1	5.2	5.1	+ 6
Tucson, Ariz.....	6.1	6.4	6.7	6.6	6.7	6.0	4.7	6.6	7.3	7.3	7.3	+ 20
Tulsa, Okla.....	7.5	7.1	7.5	7.7	7.7	8.0	8.1	8.2	8.2	7.9	8.1	+ 8
Utica-Rome, N. Y.....	2.8	1.6	1.7	2.1	2.7	3.0	3.3	3.1	2.6	2.4	2.3	- 18
Washington, D.C.[3].....	46.9	43.3	47.3	49.1	50.8	52.1	53.5	55.3	54.9	54.2	52.9	+13
Waterbury, Conn.[1].....	2.1	1.6	1.7	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1	(2)	.....
Wheeling-Steubenville, W. Va.....	6.5	5.6	5.3	4.7	4.5	5.1	5.3	6.5	6.5	6.3	6.0	- 8
Wichita, Kans.....	7.2	6.2	6.8	6.9	7.3	7.5	7.6	7.4	7.1	6.5	6.2	-14
Wilmington, Del.....	10.6	7.9	8.4	9.2	9.6	9.9	10.0	10.2	9.7	9.8	9.5	- 10
Worcester, Mass.....	3.6	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.8	2.9	2.8	- 22
Youngstown, Ohio.....	9.2	7.6	7.8	8.9	9.7	10.5	10.7	10.4	10.2	9.8	9.2	0

See footnotes at end of table G-3.

Table G-5: Contract Construction: Indexes of Aggregate Weekly Man-Hours

(1947-49=100)

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual average
1948	89.6	81.3	86.7	95.0	102.2	111.9	115.1	117.3	116.2	113.3	106.6	105.4	103.4
1949	94.2	88.9	89.2	95.0	103.1	106.8	110.5	114.2	111.5	111.4	104.4	94.9	102.0
1950	84.6	79.5	83.7	95.8	106.1	116.7	122.1	129.5	126.1	128.9	123.9	112.7	109.1
1951	106.4	99.3	105.4	116.9	126.4	131.8	137.7	141.1	138.5	139.8	124.2	121.6	124.1
1952	111.1	112.3	108.3	117.5	125.4	136.8	138.9	143.2	144.0	139.9	128.2	123.9	127.5
1953	109.1	108.7	109.1	115.8	122.6	130.4	132.0	137.2	131.7	136.7	126.7	117.2	123.1
1954	95.5	102.8	106.4	113.5	120.3	128.0	131.4	134.0	128.6	128.6	123.3	114.4	118.9
1955	101.4	98.6	108.4	115.8	129.8	137.0	144.0	144.3	146.6	138.3	125.6	121.1	125.9
1956	108.1	108.5	109.2	123.6	136.4	152.6	151.5	157.1	155.4	151.1	137.6	128.9	135.0
1957	105.6	112.2	114.8	122.3	131.9	141.2	143.2	145.5	141.3	137.0	120.2	112.9	127.3
1958	102.4	85.9	98.9	109.1	122.7	128.1	132.1	137.9	136.1	135.3	123.8	105.7	118.2
1959	99.7	92.0	103.7	119.0	129.2	138.9	140.1	146.1	r136.5	r133.7	r123.1	120.4	([1])

Source: Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. r Revised. [1]Not yet available.

Chart 15

Hours and Earnings in Contract Construction

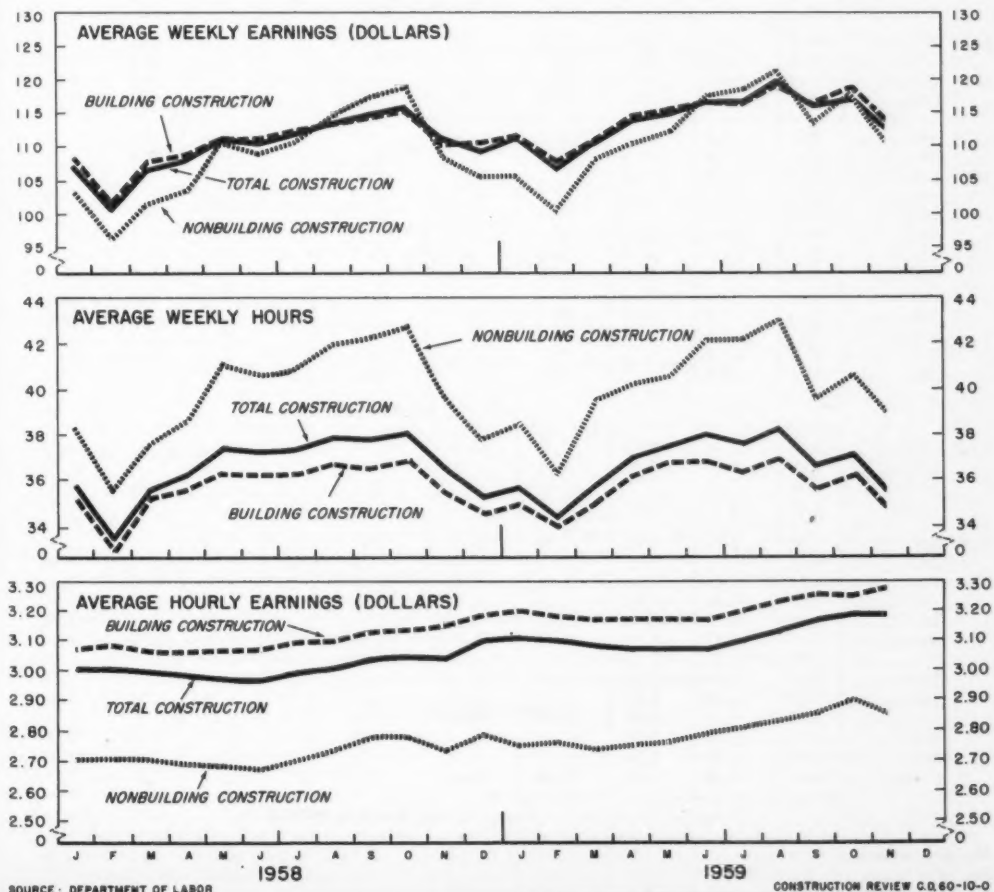


Table G-6: Contract Construction: Hours and Gross Earnings of Construction Workers

Period	All construction	Building construction							Nonbuilding construction		
		All building contractors	General contractors	Special trades contractors					All nonbuilding	Highway and street	Other nonbuilding
				All special trades	Plumbing and heating	Painting and decorating	Electrical work	Other trades			
	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS										
Year: 1955	$95.94	$96.29	$90.22	$100.83	$106.40	$94.38	$116.52	$96.21	$95.11	$91.27	$98.50
1956	101.83	101.92	95.04	107.16	112.31	99.81	125.22	102.39	101.59	97.63	104.94
1957	106.64	106.86	98.89	112.17	118.87	103.75	132.10	106.30	105.07	98.66	110.15
1958	110.47	110.67	102.53	115.28	123.23	107.95	135.97	109.31	109.47	104.14	114.26
1958: Nov	110.66	111.16	103.37	115.73	121.77	108.73	134.66	110.66	108.11	102.62	113.59
Dec	109.43	110.37	99.12	116.51	127.59	109.10	140.48	107.24	105.36	93.98	114.55
1959: Jan	111.03	111.65	103.01	116.86	127.64	107.52	139.41	108.54	105.88	93.59	114.55
Feb	106.64	108.12	100.25	112.20	123.28	104.63	137.58	102.72	100.19	85.40	109.82
Mar	110.57	110.95	103.19	115.15	125.33	109.07	138.65	106.88	108.23	98.21	115.84
Apr	113.59	114.44	106.07	119.13	127.72	111.97	141.64	112.70	110.28	103.28	116.61
May	114.82	115.39	106.36	120.82	129.12	113.60	141.64	115.31	112.06	106.55	118.00
June	116.66	116.66	108.19	121.81	128.78	114.52	143.91	116.28	117.46	113.88	120.77
July	116.56	116.16	107.15	120.88	129.96	114.95	145.08	114.37	118.30	115.44	121.29
Aug	119.88	119.19	110.70	123.98	131.45	117.00	144.71	118.70	121.26	119.71	123.07
Sept	115.66	116.71	107.87	121.70	126.29	116.47	138.75	117.51	112.58	109.62	116.35
Oct	117.66	r117.72	109.85	r122.38	130.79	115.17	144.38	r116.49	117.74	r113.03	r123.01
Nov	113.56	114.14	104.27	119.35	128.71	114.53	141.38	112.55	111.25	105.20	116.74
	AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS										
Year: 1955	36.9	36.2	35.8	36.4	38.0	34.7	39.1	35.5	40.3	41.3	39.4
1956	37.3	36.4	36.0	36.7	38.2	34.9	39.5	35.8	40.8	41.9	39.9
1957	36.9	36.1	35.7	36.3	38.1	34.7	39.2	35.2	39.8	40.6	39.2
1958	36.7	35.7	35.6	35.8	37.8	34.6	38.3	34.6	40.1	41.0	39.4
1958: Nov	36.4	35.4	35.4	35.5	36.9	34.3	37.2	34.8	39.6	40.4	38.9
Dec	35.3	34.6	33.6	35.2	38.2	34.2	38.7	33.2	37.9	37.0	38.7
1959: Jan	35.7	35.0	34.8	35.2	38.1	33.6	38.3	33.5	38.5	38.2	38.7
Feb	34.4	34.0	34.1	34.0	36.8	32.8	37.9	32.0	36.3	35.0	37.1
Mar	35.9	35.0	35.1	35.0	37.3	34.3	38.3	33.4	39.5	39.6	39.4
Apr	37.0	36.1	36.2	36.1	37.9	35.1	38.7	35.0	40.1	40.5	39.8
May	37.4	36.4	36.3	36.5	38.2	35.5	38.7	35.7	40.6	41.3	40.0
June	38.0	36.8	36.8	36.8	38.1	35.9	39.0	36.0	42.1	43.3	40.8
July	37.6	36.3	36.2	36.3	38.0	35.7	39.0	35.3	42.1	43.4	40.7
Aug	38.3	36.9	36.9	36.9	38.1	36.0	38.9	36.3	43.0	44.5	41.3
Sept	36.6	35.8	35.6	35.9	36.5	35.4	37.0	35.5	39.5	40.6	38.4
Oct	37.0	r36.0	35.9	r36.1	37.8	34.9	38.5	r35.3	40.6	r41.1	r40.2
Nov	35.6	34.8	34.3	35.0	37.2	34.6	37.6	33.8	38.9	39.4	38.4
	AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS										
Year: 1955	$2.60	$2.66	$2.52	$2.77	$2.80	$2.72	$2.98	$2.71	$2.36	$2.21	$2.50
1956	2.73	2.80	2.64	2.92	2.94	2.86	3.17	2.86	2.49	2.33	2.63
1957	2.89	2.96	2.77	3.09	3.12	2.99	3.37	3.02	2.64	2.43	2.81
1958	3.01	3.10	2.88	3.22	3.26	3.12	3.55	3.15	2.73	2.54	2.90
1958: Nov	3.04	3.14	2.92	3.26	3.30	3.17	3.62	3.18	2.73	2.54	2.92
Dec	3.10	3.19	2.95	3.31	3.34	3.19	3.63	3.23	2.78	2.54	2.96
1959: Jan	3.11	3.19	2.96	3.32	3.35	3.20	3.64	3.24	2.75	2.45	2.96
Feb	3.10	3.18	2.94	3.30	3.35	3.19	3.63	3.21	2.76	2.44	2.96
Mar	3.08	3.17	2.94	3.29	3.36	3.18	3.62	3.20	2.74	2.48	2.94
Apr	3.07	3.17	2.93	3.30	3.37	3.19	3.66	3.22	2.75	2.55	2.93
May	3.07	3.17	2.93	3.31	3.38	3.20	3.66	3.23	2.76	2.58	2.95
June	3.07	3.17	2.94	3.31	3.38	3.19	3.69	3.23	2.79	2.63	2.96
July	3.10	3.20	2.96	3.33	3.42	3.22	3.72	3.24	2.81	2.66	2.98
Aug	3.13	3.23	3.00	3.36	3.45	3.25	3.72	3.27	2.82	2.69	2.98
Sept	3.16	3.26	3.03	3.39	3.46	3.29	3.75	3.31	2.85	2.70	3.03
Oct	3.18	3.27	3.06	3.39	3.46	3.30	3.75	3.30	2.90	2.75	r3.06
Nov	3.19	3.28	3.04	3.41	3.46	3.31	3.76	3.33	2.86	2.67	3.04
	Percent change, November 1958-59										
Avg. wkly. earnings	+2.6	+2.7	+.9	+3.1	+5.7	+5.3	+5.0	+1.7	+2.9	+2.5	+2.8
Avg. wkly. hours	-2.2	-1.7	-3.1	-1.4	+.8	+.9	+1.1	-2.9	-1.8	-2.5	-1.3
Avg. hrly. earnings	+4.9	+4.5	+4.1	+4.6	+4.8	+4.4	+3.9	+4.7	+4.8	+5.1	+4.1

Source: Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. rRevised.

(Note: Table G-7, Registered Apprentices in the Building Trades, is published on a semiannual basis as data become available.)

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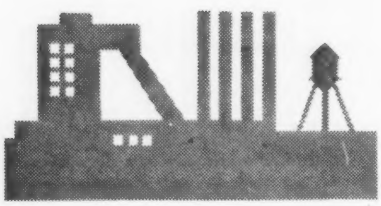

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